The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 6134. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Incessant Bombardment of the Ramparts of Paris.

Details of the Magazine Explosion in the City.

The Victims Consist Mainly of Women and Children.

Adoption of the Frankfort Treaty by the Assembly.

Eight Hundred Insurgents Marching on Panama.

Fourteen Lives Lost by a Steamboat Explosion.

A New Departure of the Democrats Under Vallandigham.

PARIS AND VERSAILLES.

Desperation of the Commune—General Distrust—Fifty to Two Hundred Persons Killed by a Cartridge Explosion—Repulse of Federal Assaults at Neuilly.

LONDON, May 18.—The *Times* special dispatch from Paris says the Commune has resolved to form a Central Club of women, for the purpose of disarming runaways. The delegation of the Commune in the Second Arrondissement has decreed the closing in that portion of Paris of all houses of ill-fame. The *Daily News* special dispatch from Paris reports that there is great agitation among the people, and distrust of the Commune grows universal. Arrests are becoming general. It is supposed the Germans are about to send an ultimatum to the Commune. Heavy columns of troops are near Passy, where a battle is hourly expected. The *Telegraph's* special dispatch from Versailles says a body of 10,000 insurgents attempted on Tuesday to surprise the Government forces at Neuilly, but were repulsed and driven back to their own lines. It is reported the Versailles troops have carried the Muette Gate of Paris by storm. A dispatch from Paris says the number of persons killed by the explosion of the powder magazine in the Avenue du Trocadero is variously estimated at from fifty to two hundred. The stock of cartridges, which was immense, and a large amount of neighboring property, were destroyed. MM. CLEMENT and BRUNEL, members of the Commune, have been arrested. The Committee of Safety appeal to the National Guard to secure the triumph of the Commune, and in so doing describe the fearful results which must come from their inaction. Another attack was made on Wednesday on the Versaillists' position at Neuilly, but, as on the previous day, the assailants were repulsed. The Communist batteries on Montmartre are today bombarding the Versailles works at Chateau Beçon. The Commune has directed M. RIGAULT to make reprisals for all acts of cruelty perpetrated by the Versailles commanders.

VERSAILLES, May 18.—The cannonade of the approaches to Paris continues.

The Assemblists Intrenched 200 Yards from the Auteuil Gate—The German Troops Taking Commanding Positions—The Cartridge Explosion Accidental—Why the Government Delays.

PARIS, May 18—Evening.—The Versaillists are throwing up intrenchments 200 yards from the Auteuil Gate, the breach in which is still impracticable. Fort Montrouge still continues feeble resistance. The bombardment is incessant, and the German troops are taking possession of many commanding positions.

LONDON, May 18.—The Prussians are cutting fascines between Rainey and Montfermeil, in the department of Seine et Oise, and are expected to make an attack on the east side of Paris at an early day. The Communists' official journal accuses the Versaillists of causing the cartridge explosion in the Avenue du Trocadero, but the *Verité* demonstrates that the explosion was solely the result of accident, from the fact that no shell fell in the Champ de Mars at the time of its occurrence. The official journal of Versailles editorially dwells upon the difficulties in the way of establishing a military centre against insurgent Paris. The article asserts that the Government is striving to spare the innocent, and concludes by rebuking those who express impatience at the delay of the Government in capturing the city.

THE EXPLOSION IN PARIS.

The Victims Mainly Women and Children—Fearful Scenes—The Streets Thronged by a Horrified Multitude—Removal of the Dead.

PARIS, May 18.—The loss of life by the explosion of the cartridge factory in Avenue Rapp, near the Champs de Mars, was mainly of women and children. The concussion was felt throughout the city and caused great consternation, as it was uncertain what had occurred. Thousands of people rushed in the direction in which an immense column of white smoke was seen, and it seemed as if the whole population was in the streets. Amazement, terror and curiosity were depicted on the countenances of all. Thousands were met on the road leading from the Champs de Mars rushing away like mad with children and valuables, or helping to remove the wounded. At the head of Avenue Rapp a terrible scene was presented. Houses were burning, and there was an incessant rattle of exploding cartridges. A brilliant blaze shot up, there was heard the report of an explosion, which shook the factory to its very base, and it became a fearful mass of fire and smoke. Hundreds of thousands of cartridges, cracking and rattling one after another, mingled with the shrieks of the wounded, frightened the people terribly. Nearly all the women, children and men employed in the factory were either killed or fearfully wounded. Mutilated forms of humanity were on every side, groaning and writhing in agony. Across the great Esplanade des Invalides, and up and down the neighboring streets, ran the terror-stricken multitude, shrieking the names of children, mothers, wives and sisters. Aged women, wringing their hands in despair at the uncertainty of the situation of kindred, increased the terror which everywhere prevailed. For a distance of several hundred yards the writer assisted in placing stretchers for the heads and limbs and mutilated trunks of the killed. To one body clung the scorched fragments of a hoop-skirt, and on the remaining finger of one hand was the wedding ring. Higher up the street was a mass of human *débris*. One body was scarcely more than a mass of pulp blackened with powder. A force of 600 cavalry was ordered to drive back the crowd, as it was feared the other magazines in the neighborhood would take fire, the firemen being unable to arrest the progress of the flames. All traffic on the bridges was stopped, and a panic of the troops was feared. The street cabs were called into requisition. The excitement was indescribable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings in Parliament—Debate on the Budget.

LONDON, May 18.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. DISRAELI severely criticised the budget lately submitted by Hon. Mr. LOWE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, reviewing the successive stages through which it had passed, its introduction, reconsideration and subsequent revision. He objected especially to the provisions relating to the Income tax and to the Customs, saying that it was now proposed to meet the increased deficiency in the revenues, which would certainly be incurred, by the abolition of the purchase of army commissions by another equally undesirable measure. The pending treaty for the adjustment of the American questions would also require increased expenditure, the means for which should all come from direct taxation of the people.

Right Hon. ROBERT LOWE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the Government shunned an addition to the income tax, because it was oppressing the lower and middle classes, and must now look elsewhere for revenue. Mr. CHAS. NEWDEGATE, member for North Warwickshire, commended the wise financial policy of America to the study of the Government. General debate followed. A motion exempting the exchange of Commissions from the operation of the Army Regulation bill which extinguishes the purchase system, was lost by 48 majority.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Franco-German Treaty Ratified by the French Assembly—The Spanish and Turkish Loans.

VERSAILLES, May 18.—The committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the treaty of peace, have proposed to the Assembly to exchange the Territory of Metz for that stipulated to be ceded to Germany in the vicinity of Belfort. The Assembly has adopted entire the treaty signed at Frankfort, between France and Germany. Gen. CHANZY objected to the proposed territorial exchange, but was answered by President THIERS and Gen. DUCROT, who insisted upon the advantage of retaining and strengthening Belfort.

LONDON, May 18.—The new Spanish loan has been introduced in the London market. It is reported that the Turkish Government is about to make a first issue of consolidated bonds to the amount of $30,000,000.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Insurgents Marching on Panama—A Battle Imminent—Foreigners Neutral—Fourteen Persons Killed by a Boiler Explosion—Miscellaneous.

ASPINWALL, May 15, via KINGSTON, Jamaica.—MANUEL DIAZ, commanding 800 insurgents, is marching on Panama, and is within nine miles of the city. The force is armed with Remington rifles and cannon. The Government troops are prepared to offer a stout resistance to the further advance of the rebels, and a battle is daily expected. The arrests of rebel sympathizers are numerous. The steamer *Montijo* has not yet been recaptured from the insurgents, and her present movements are unknown. The wildest rumors are afloat, and the greatest excitement prevails. Foreigners continue neutral, but entertain diverse opinions of the merits of the revolution. The British war steamer *Electra* is expected at Panama, and the *Himalaya* at Aspinwall. The Commissioners appointed by the President have returned to Panama. They accomplished the release of the prisoners in the hands of the rebels, and secured the appointment by the rebel chief of Commissioners to confer with the Government....The boiler of a steamer plying on the Magdalena River, while going to Lima, exploded. Fourteen persons were killed. The Digue Company has ordered two new steamers to be constructed at Pittsburg....The Guatemala revolution is without importance. President BUENAS and two Generals have been delivered to the new Government. They will be heavily fined and banished the country. A condition of giving them up was that they should not be shot....Nicaragua has demanded from Salvador the release of Gen. MARTINEZ, on the ground that he is a citizen of Nicaragua. ...The soldiers of XATRUCH's army are returning, and will acknowledge allegiance to the new Government of Salvador.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Dissatisfaction in the Maritime Provinces With the Treaty of Washington—Action of the New-Brunswick Parliament—Indignation of the Fishermen.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., May 18.—Public feeling in New-Brunswick still runs high against the treaty. In the Legislative Assembly the Attorney-General moved a series of resolutions in opposition to the treaty, declaring:

That with no definition of the existing rights and duties of the citizens of the respective countries, it proposes to substitute unlimited dangerous concessions for valuable privileges. The resolutions maintain that no equivalent is offered for the free admission to the Canadian fisheries, and, as for reciprocity in fishery, that is a barren and delusive exchange; that the proposed money compensation is erroneous in principle, impracticable, and does not secure full commercial reciprocity, as was had under the old Reciprocity treaty, the only fair exchange. The hope is expressed that the Canadian Parliament will not ratify the treaty, but will still carry out its policy of protecting the fisheries.

The Attorney-General contended that the Canadians should stand up for their rights. He argued that the Commission could not fairly estimate the value of the fisheries of the two countries. The award would not be just, because in the section providing for the appointment of the Commission a clause had been inserted stating that the United States did not admit that they had received any advantages in excess of Canada. He indignantly repelled the idea that the provinces would be forced into annexation by the treaty, and said of the mother country, "Though she should slay me, yet will I trust in her." The Attorney-General was loudly applauded. He was followed by members of the Opposition, all speaking in support of the resolution and against the proposed treaty. The fishermen of the Bay of Fundy are alarmed and indignant, and are to hold a public meeting. Intelligence from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island represents a similar feeling there.

KENTUCKY.

The Republican State Convention—Nomination of a Complete Ticket.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 17.—The Republican State Convention at Frankfort, today, nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Gen. Jno. M. Harlan, of Jefferson; for Lieutenant-Governor, George M. Thomas, of Lewis; for Attorney-General, Wm. Brown, of Fayette; for Treasurer, Gen. Speed S. Fry, of Boyle; for Auditor, William Krippenstopel, of the Louisville *Volksblatt*; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Rev. W. E. Mobely Todd; for Register of the Land Office, John K. McCleary, of Rock Castle. Resolutions were adopted in favor of a convention to amend the Constitution; favoring immigration; arraigning the Democracy for their political crimes; favoring complete amnesty; economy in the Government; a further reduction of tariff and internal revenue, and opposing direct taxes.

THE DEMOCRACY.

A New Departure of the Party Furnished by Mr. Vallandigham.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 18.—The Montgomery County Convention met today. Fifty-one persons were present, including some half-dozen curious Republicans. Delegates to the State Convention were appointed. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a new Democratic departure platform, intended for the groundwork of a national platform. It accepts the Republican situation and apologizes for Democratic delinquencies.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM supplemented the platform with a written speech. The resolutions are in effect that the Democratic Party of 1871 is made up of men who during the late war, as also for a time since, entertained totally different opinions and supported totally opposite measures as to the questions and issues of those times; and it is reasonable to assume these same men still entertain, to a large extent, their several opinions, and would, if in like circumstances, support again substantially the same measures; and whereas, a rational toleration among the men resolved to unite in the present convention, and compromise does not require the surrender in any particular of former opinion, or any acknowledgment of error as to measures supported. Therefore they unite upon the living issues of the day, and invite all men who think as they do, to co-operate on the basis of perfect equality. That the party accepts the natural results of the war, including the three amendments declared adopted, as a settlement of the issues of the war—and acquiesce in the same as no longer before the country—and putting out of sight the dead past, namely, the right of secession, slavery, inequality before the law, and political equality, and now that reconstruction is complete, and representation within the Union is restored to all the States, they demand a strict construction of the rule as embodied in the Tenth Amendment. The resolutions claim also that absolute equality of each and every State within the Union is a fundamental principle of the Federal Government, and that no department of that Government has the power to expel a State from the Union, or to deprive it, under any pretext whatever, of its equal rights; that the Democrats will cherish and uphold the American system of State and local self-government for State and local purposes, and General Government for general purposes only, and are unalterably opposed to all attempts at centralization and consolidation of power in the hands of the General Government. That the Democratic Party is in favor of the following principles: The payment of the public debt as early as practicable, with moderate taxation; reform in the manner of collecting the revenue; reform in the civil service of the Government; a strictly revenue tariff; a taxation on the basis of the wealth instead of the population.

The platform claims that specie is the basis of all sound currency; that there is no necessary or irrepressible conflict between labor and capital; that without capital or consolidated wealth no country can flourish; that the party is opposed to the grant of any more public lands to corporations, and also to the annexation of San Domingo. That the act commonly called the "bayonet bill," recently passed Congress is intended to interfere with and practically subvert free and popular elections in all the States subjecting them to the absolute control, through the military power whenever called forth, of the President; and that the "Kuklux Bill," intermeddling with the exclusively local concessions of every State deterring freedom of speech and of the Press, the peaceable assemblage of the people, and subjecting every person to military arrest, trial and execution, was enacted for no other purpose than to complete the centralization of power in the General Government, to establish a military despotism, and perpetuate the present Administration, without regard to the will will of the people.

In reporting the resolutions from the Committee, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said: "These resolutions, Mr. President, sufficiently explain themselves. The principles and policies which they enumerate require honest censure of those only whose hostility is sincere. Carping criticism we both expect and condemn. For more than two years the bitter and bloody passions of war have been gradually and surely breaking out. Continued and irreconcilable discussions upon new issues, necessity born of today, and even personal discord among the men of the Republican Party who had stood together on questions of the past followed. The Democrats wisely remained silent, or confined itself to new issues. The Republican Party having fulfilled its original mission was rapidly falling into decay. It is not a new departure, but a return to the restoration of the Democratic Party once more to the platform of progress and reform, establishing the great fact that the party, like everything else in nature intended to endure, is capable of adapting itself to the perpetual growth and change which belong alike to the political and the physical world.

On motion of Mr. THOMPSON, the resolutions were adopted by acclamation. The Convention then adjourned.

Three Men Over the Niagara Falls.

CHIPPEWA, Canada, May 18.—Three men, supposed to be crossing from Manchester, N. Y., to Chippewa, were carried over the Falls this afternoon. It is surmised they had but one pair of oars, and the current being very swift, they drifted too low, and when the boat reached the first rapids it broke in two. The man that was rowing being and expert swimmer, swam within six feet of Street's Island. But the rapids drove him past. He then got disconraged, threw his hands in the air and sank. The two others were seen to rise once, but were soon carried away and nothing of them seen afterwards. Part of the boat has been recovered. The names of the unfortunate men have not been ascertained.

Sinking of a Mississippi Steam-Boat.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 18.—The steamer *John Lumsden*, which left here last evening for Cairo, struck the bank during a fog, when about three miles from Clarksville, and sunk to the boiler deck. There were on board a large number of passengers, 220 hogsheads of tobacco for New-Orleans, and six race-horses for Springfield, Ill. The steamer *Barksville* left for the wreck this afternoon. No lives were lost, and the boat will be raised without difficulty. The tobacco and other freight will be saved in a damaged condition.

The Cuba Cable.

The following dispatches received in New-York yesterday explain themselves:

UNITED STATES STEAM-SHIP BIBB, AT SEA,
LATITUDE 25° 10' 6," LONGITUDE 81° 52.'
May 17.

The laying of the International Ocean Telegraph Cable from Punta Rosa to Key West—Col. W. H. HEISS, General Superintendent—is, so far, a perfect success.

AT SEA, FIVE MILES FROM KEY WEST, FLA.,
May 18.

I have just laid a heavy cable between Punta Rosa and Key West, in an air line, by American talent exclusively, both electrical and mechanical. This is the first long cable ever laid without foreign assistance, and notwithstanding bad weather. This cable was laid by a tow from the ship in which it had been coiled to be landed, a circumstance which makes the success of the work unprecedented.

For the International Ocean Telegraph Cable,
W. H. HEISS,
General Superintendent.

WASHINGTON.

The Treaty Investigation in the Senate—The Committee Authorized to Sit During Recess—Incarceration of the Correspondents—The Christian Convention—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Senate heard the answer of one of the obstinate witnesses, Mr. WHITE, a little after 12 o'clock today, and spent the remainder of the day, till near 7 P. M., in deciding what to do with him. The proceedings were not so lively as yesterday, and an hour or two before the final vote the galleries were almost deserted. The reporters' gallery, which was crowded during the first part of the proceedings being also left almost without occupants. Mr. WHITE gave as a reason for not telling where he got the treaty the privilege of the profession to keep the sources of information secret, and said he was ready to go before the Committee and testify that, so far as he knew, he did not obtain the copy of a Senator or an officer or employe of the Senate. The questions which he refused to answer before the Committee were put to him again by the Vice-President, and he declined to answer. Mr. CARPENTER then moved a resolution to the effect that Mr. WHITE should be confined in the Jail of the District till he would answer the questions, and that the Investigating Committee be continued through the recess. A few Senators labored persistently to defeat the resolution, or so modify it as to make its provisions milder. MORTON moved to lay the resolution on the table, but the motion was lost by the decisive vote of twenty-five to thirty-six. Mr. SUMNER moved to strike out the common-jail provision, and it was carried. Then came the principal struggle of the day on a motion of Mr. WILSON to amend by striking out the provision for continuing the Committee, and the confinement of the witnesses after the close of the session. On this motion the case was discussed in all its bearings. The character of the offense, the professional honor of the witness, the power of the Senate to punish for contempt and detain witnesses, the powers and practices of Courts and the Houses of the British Parliament, the propriety of holding secret sessions of the Senate. The culpability of Senators in giving secret information, and other like topics, were brought forward. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Carpenter, Morton, Fenton, Sumner, Wilson, Chandler, Schurz, Hamlin, Logan, Garrett Davis, Thurman, Scott, Windom, and a few others. The most conspicuous defenders of the correspondents were Messrs. FENTON, MORTON SUMNER and SCHURZ. Mr. WILSON'S amendment was lost by twenty to thirty. The resolutions were passed without further amendment, except such as the senators in charge of the business accepted. The effect of them is that the correspondents, for after Mr. WHITE was disposed of, Mr. RAMSDELL was rapidly put through the same mill without debate, are placed in close confinement, under charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms, till they shall be ready to answer the questions put to them, and it is provided that the Committee shall come together at any time during the recess, when the witnesses are ready to give up the source of their information. A motion to make the Committee remain in Washington and hold daily sessions was among those lost. The developments since yesterday bear out the prediction of these dispatches, that the correspondents would no more answer the inquiries propounded under the limitation of Mr. SUMNER'S amendment than those previously propounded. It seems pretty well established in the minds of Senators that the document did come from a Senator, either directly or indirectly, and this is what inspires the Senate with a determination to discover the real culprit. The affair would be divested of much of its present derogatory aspect, were it not for the fact that money was used in connection with the procuring of the document.

THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

The President will to-morrow issue an order granting leave of absence to all clerks who are members of the Young Men's Christian Associati on of this City, during the sessions of the International Convention, from Wednesday to Saturday of next week. He has also signified his intention of being present at the welcome meeting of the Convention, on Wednesday night next, at the First Congregational Church.

FATE OF THE TREATY.

The Senate, having shut up the correspondents, will now proceed to discuss the treaty. After exhausting itself as it has for the past few days, it is not believed that body will have much stomach for an exhaustive discussion of the provisions of the treaty. An adjournment by the close of next week is looked for, with the ratification of the treaty substantially without amendment.

MR. CHANDLER INDIGNANT.

During the debate today Mr. CHANDLER for a short time effervesced with indignation at the culprit, whom he charged was a member of the Senate, and reported Executive debates for the Press. He wanted the criminal found out and expelled from the body, and intimated that suspicion could only fall on two or three Senators, because there were not many men in the country who could report a four hours' debate from memory. If a four hours' debate were accurately reported from memory, Mr. CHANDLER would hardly be accused of it. But yet a quiet laugh was indulged at his expense, the story being that he gave a newspaper man information regarding an Executive Session no longer ago than Tuesday, who had dishonorably boasted of it. The story is not vouched for herewith, but is probable enough to create a laugh. Mr. WILSON owned that he had not been very judicious in speaking about Executive Sessions himself, and had no doubt facts had leaked out through him. The confession was considered very creditable, and his not promising to reform was encouraging to news-gatherers.

PROCRUSTEAN BED OF THE SCRIBBLERS.

The contumacious witnesses were placed together in the room of the Pacific Railroad Committee, and one bed was provided for both. There is not yet any prohibition, beyond the discretion of Mr. FRENCH, the Sergeant-at-Arms, against the friends of the prisoners visiting them. It is hardly possible that the Senate can be brought to refusing them any of the ordinary comforts of life, though not a few would be glad to put them on bread and water, and make their imprisonment solitary.

RECORDER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Rev. Dr. BOYNTON, of this city, was, today, nominated by the President as Recorder in the General Land Office, in place of Judge GRANGER, removed. This is an excellent appointment, and was not sought by Dr. BOYNTON, though after his acceptance had been asked, and he had consented to take the office, an application by the officers of his Church was filed in the Department for the sake of form. The position will not interfere with the Doctor's labors with the Church of which he is pastor. The General Land Office, for a long time the worst served office in the Government, is thus being purified, and bids fair to become a model in integrity and efficiency.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Southern Claims Commission today examined the cases of JOHN R. HORNBROKER and ELIAS GOOD, of Manassas, and JOHN J. WALL, formerly of Fairfax County, Virginia, the Trustees of the Manassas Presbyterian Church, and Senator FLANAGAN, of Texas. Mr. HORNBROKER claims $550 for flour supplied to the Government; Mr. GOOD $560 for horses and cattle and blankets; the Presbyterian Church $800 for their building used as a hospital and officers' quarters, and Senator FLANAGAN, $775 for forage and commissary stores taken by Gen. MERRITT'S cavalry division in Texas in 1865. The next session will be on Monday next, for which are set the cases of JOS. BALDWIN and JOHN T. NEWTON, of Loudon County, Virginia; WM. R. BIRCH, of Alexandria County, Virginia, and PATTERSON ALLAN, of Goochland County, Virginia, all for small sums and customary articles of farm products.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Commander B. F. Sands, to be Rear-Admiral; Capt. Reed Worden, to be Commodore; Capt. Stephen D. Trenchard, to be Commodore; Commander Edward Barrett, to be Captain; Alexander F. Magruder, to be Assistant Surgeon; Wm. H. McDonald, to be Assistant Surgeon; M. D. Isaacs, to be Assistant Surgeon; First Assistant Engineer David Smith, to be Chief Engineer; Pay-masters E. T. Dun, J. B. Rittenhouse, H. M. Hoskill, G. F. Cutter, J. H. Watmough, J. O. Bradford, J. G. Harris, E. C. Doran, J. C. Eldridge, J. S. Gulick, William B. Boggs, T. H. Looker, and C. J. Emory, to be Pay Directors; Pay-masters Charles W. Abbott, J. S. Cunningham, C. C. Jackson, R. H. Clark, J. D. Murray, James Fullerton, J. N. Carpenter, H. W. Russell, George L. Davis, A. H. Gilman, R. C. Spaulding, C. P. Wallack, and Caspar Spink, to be Pay Inspectors. Surgeons—W. M. Woods, J. M. Foltz, J. C. Palmer, T. Pinckney, D. Harlan, J. D. Miller, Joseph Beale, George Maniahy, William Grier, J. M. Taylor, S. Jackson, James McClelland, J. S. Messersmith, T. M. Potter, A. A. Henderson, to be Medical Directors. Surgeons—L. J. Williams, M. Duvall, J. Wilson, Charles Evenfield, R. S. Macoun, H. O. Meyo, P. Lansdale, William Lambert, P. J. Howitz, Charles Martin, F. M. Gunnel, James Suddards, E. Shippen, L. F. Louise and J. S. Dugan, to be Medical Inspectors.

Miscellaneous.—Josiah M. Lucas, of Illinois, to be United States Consul at Singapore; Rev. Chas. B. Boynton, to be Recorder of the General Land Office; Wm. Harmon, of Vermont, to be Consul at St. John's, Canada; M. R. Partridge, of Maryland, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil; Wm. A. Pile, of Missouri, to be Minister Resident at Venezuela; William Warner, of Alabama, to be Governor of New-Mexico; Frank Sigel, to be Collector of Internal Revenue in the North New-York District.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 18.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered the following as an amendment to the rules:

That all treaties with foreign Powers be considered in public and open session, unless submitted in special confidence by the President, or ordered otherwise by a special vote of the Senate.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, submitted an amdment by adding:

And all other matter heretofore known as executive business.

The amendments were ordered to be printed.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, moved that the Senate hereafter meet at 10 o'clock.

Mr. SUMNER suggested to come here at 12 o'clock and stay till 5 o'clock.

Mr. HARLAN'S motion was agreed to by a vote 29 against 20. Mr. HARLAN moved to go into Executive Session in order that the majority may come to a conclusion as to proceeding in the business before them. The motion was disagreed from.

The contumacious correspondents were then brought before the Bar of the Senate, and refused to answer questions relative to obtaining a copy of the treaty, on the ground that they would thereby compromise their honor, as communications for the Press were given in implied confidence.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution that Mr. WHITE be retained in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until he signifies his willingness to answer, and that meantime he be committed to the common jail, and that the Committee be authorized to sit during the recess.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, in order to test the sense of the Senate, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Disagreed to, 25 to 26.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the words "confined in the common jail." Carried—31 to 27.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the words "the Committee be authorized to sit during the recess."

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, said he wanted the examination continued until the man in the Senate who reports secret debates of the Senate for New-York papers be discovered and punished.

Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, said he was glad to hear the voice of virtue from the Senator from Michigan, and thought the investigation should end as the witness had sworn that he did not get the treaty from a Senator or an officer of the Senate.

Messrs. LOGAN, of Illinois, WILSON, THURMAN, of Ohio, SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, and others, engaged in a discussion involving the privileges of Senators and the improper divulging of secret information.

The Senate then voted on Mr. WILSON'S amendment to strike from the resolution the power of the Committee to sit during the recess, and decided the question in the negative—yeas 20, nays 30.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, offered an amendments, namely, that the Committee be required to continue their daily sessions until the said witnesses shall come before them and purge themselves of contempt. Rejected.

The resolution was amended so as to provide that if the Committee shall fail to assemble after ten days' notice that the witnesses are ready to answer the questions reported to the Senate, the witnesses shall be discharged.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING it was provided that it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, when he shall be informed of the readiness of the witnesses to answer, to notify each member of the Committee thereof.

Mr. SUMNER inquired what was to become of the correspondent of the New-York *Herald* for publishing the protocols.

Mr. CARPENTER said the Senate ought to bring the matter before the Committee.

Mr. SUMNER replied he brought it to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN said the *Herald* was more guilty than the *Tribune*.

The resolutions offered by Mr. CARPENTER, as amended, were then agreed to by yeas 34 to nays 14.

Mr. RAMSDELL also declined to answer the questions.

On motion of Mr. CARPENTER a resolution was adopted similar to that in Mr. WHITE'S case by a vote of yeas 24, nays 14.

The Senate, at 6:40, adjourned.

Messrs. WHITE and RAMSDELL were taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Arrival of the Cuba and Germania.

The steam-ships *Cuba*, from Liverpool May 6 and Queenstown May 7, and *Germania*, from Hamburg May 3, reached this port yesterday morning. The news thus received is fresher by two days than that gotten by the *City of Paris*. Capt. HEBICH, of the *Germania*, is entitled to thanks for liberal additions to our German files.

THE GERMANIA.

This steamship is named after and takes the place of the unfortunate *Germania* which was lost off the banks of Newfoundland in 1869. She brings the largest number of steerage passengers ever brought on a German steamer to this port, viz., 1,014, which speaks largely of the influx of emigration from that quarter which may be shortly expected to arrive here. The average number of emigrants brought by the Bremen and Hamburg steamers is rarely in excess of 800. The *Germania* has been constructed by the eminent steam-ship contractors, CAIRD & Co., at Greenock, on the Clyde, and in form and construction closely resembles her sister ships of the same line, having the same straight bow. She is two masted, and is brig-rigged, round-sterned, clencher-built, has four decks but no galleries. The frame and plating are of iron. Her length from the forepart of stem under the bowsprit is 329 feet; her depth in hold from tonnage deck to ceiling at midships is fifteen feet, while her total depth is thirty-one feet. Her gross tonnage is 2,766 tons, or after deducting allowance for engine-room, 1,885 tons. She has two engines of 366-horse power. Every modern convenience has been called into requisition for giving comfort not merely to the cabin but to the steerage passengers.

Fifteenth Assembly District Grant Club.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Grant Club met last evening in Constitution Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue. The President, C. W. COWTON, occupied the chair. C. W. HOPPER, Secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members, of the Fifteenth Assembly District Grant Club, heartily approve of the late measures taken by President GRANT, and the Congress and Senate to enforce the laws of peace throughout the States lately in rebellion, and to institute the era of peace and prosperity throughout the country.

Resolved, That we are heartily in favor of the nomination of Gen. GRANT for the Presidency in 1872, upon the broad platform that he has so ably and clearly defined—freedom of speech and action for American citizens throughout the entire Union, reduced expenditures, and a simple and wholesome revenue system.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all Republicans of this Assembly District, who are in favor of the re-election of Gen. GRANT, to unite with us, enroll themselves among the many hundreds who are already active members of this Club, and work to accomplish the labor we have undertaken.

Mr. E. HARRISON REED made a brief address, indorsing the resolutions, the policy of the Administration, and advocating the renomination of Gen. GRANT.

AUGUSTUS POWERS, a colored member, followed in the same strain, and said that his brethren, both North and South, would unite on such an issue, and once more place the one who had fought for their freedom in the Presidential chair.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, May 18, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer Reduced to Sea Level.	Thermometer.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	30.06	70	E.	Light.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.20	55	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Boston	30.13	54½	N. W.	Light.	Fair.
Buffalo	30.09	52	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston	30.12	70	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Chicago	30.03	60	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.18	61	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.22	51	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	30.11	50	S.	Light.	Fair.
Indianapolis	30.06	59	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Key West	29.95	78	N. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	30.04	65	....	Calm.	Clearing.
Memphis	30.01	72	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.02	53	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Mobile	30.02	76	....	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.16	71	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-London	30.15	49	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-York	30.17	59	S.	Light.	Clear.
Norfolk, Va.	30.23	53	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Oswego	30.12	47	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.22	59	N.	Light.	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.19	57	S.	Light.	Clear.
Portland, Me.	30.10	49	....	Calm.	Clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	30.18	48	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Savannah	30.09	71	E.	Gentle.	Clearing.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.04	69	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.76	71	S.	Brisk.	Fair.
Toledo, O.	30.09	49	S.	Light.	Clear.
Washington	30.23	53	....	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington	30.18	62	....	Calm.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Synopsis and Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18—7 P. M.—The barometer has risen somewhat on the Pacific coast, accompanied by a slight increase in the temperature. The weather remains unchanged at the Rocky Mountain stations. Light rains, followed by clearing weather, have been reported from Southern Illinois, and the rain prevailing at New-Orleans is now apparently confined to Northern Florida. Clear weather has generally prevailed on the Lakes and Atlantic coast. Although a light rain was reported last night on the Carolina coast, the area of highest barometer is now in Western Pennsylvania, and the pressure has fallen decidedly on the upper Lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

A slight disturbance is apparently developing in Alabama and Georgia, and will probably move eastward. A similar disturbance—probably a severe thunder-storm—is also probable in Minnesota. Pleasant weather will probably continue on Friday on the Lakes, Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees, Fahrenheit.	54	56	61	72	68
Sand of bar. in inch.	30.14	..	30.17	..	30.23
Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit.	54				

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Middlesex County Woman's Suffrage Association held a convention in Charlestown, Mass., yesterday, and were addressed by William Lloyd Garrison, Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, Mercy P. Jackson, and other advocates of woman suffrage. A resolution was passed ridiculing the action of the Legislative Committee, to whom was referred the petition for a law to allow women to vote.

In the United States Circuit Court, at Richmond, Va., yesterday, JAMES M. SIMMS, colored member of the Georgia Legislature, obtained $1,800 damages against the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company for ejecting him from the white people's cabin of the steamer *Keyport*, between Washington and Richmond.

The stables connected with the Palmyra Hotel, at Palmyra, N. Y., owned by ROBERT HALE, were entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The horses and carriages were saved. Loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,200.

GEORGE H. FARRINGTON, Assistant Postmaster at Augusta, Me., was drowned in the Kennebec River yesterday. He was sailing in a small boat, which capsized. Mr. FELLOWS, his companion, clung to the boat, but Mr. FARRINGTON undertook to swim ashore.

Gen. GORDON GRANGER, of Santa Fé, states that the command at Fort Bascomb surprised and captured twenty-two hostile Indians, with 700 head of cattle and ponies and fifty-seven "burrows," near the Texas line.

Two men were thrown from a wagon at Chicopee, Mass., yesterday, by a frightened horse. One, named WM. H. GIBBS, fell on the railroad directly in front of an approaching train, and was killed.

In the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Va., yesterday, HENRY J. SMITH, of New-York, obtained a verdict against the city for $2,000 damages for whisky destroyed the night before the evacuation of the city.

The General Synod of the Pennsylvania Presbyterian Church is in session at Philadelphia. Rev. A. THOMSON was elected moderator, Rev. Dr. MCLEOD stated clerk, and Rev. Mr. NEVIN WOODSIDE, assistant clerk.

The second General Assembly of the reunited Presbyterian Church convened at Chicago yesterday, in the First Church, with 526 Commissioners, several hundred of whom are not yet in attendance.

The Pima Indians routed a camp of hostile Apaches on the 3d of May, fifty miles north of the Pima Reservation, in the Pinal Mountains, killing twenty-eight and capturing four priso

THE CENSUS.

Enumeration of Population for the State of New-York—Interesting Statistics.

The following tables are furnished by the Superintendent of the Census, as taken by order of the United States Government. These statistics furnish considerable information of interest, and will prove valuable for references and future calculations. The County of New-York will be furnished at an early date.

CENSUS 1870.

	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
ALBANY COUNTY	129,052	93,738	39,314	131,967	1,096
Albany	69,422	47,217	22,205	68,657	765
Berne	2,562	2,490	72	2,544	18
Bethlehem	3,950	3,679	1,971	3,859	91
Coeymans	3,077	2,857	220	3,018	59
Cohoes	15,357	7,944	7,413	15,340	17
Guilderland	3,132	2,894	238	3,123	9
Knox	1,686	1,654	32	1,654	32
New-Scotland	3,611	3,238	173	3,386	25
Rensselaerville	2,492	2,440	53	2,492	..
Watervleit	22,669	16,722	6,887	22,479	190
Westerlo	2,394	2,326	81	2,384	9
ALLEGHANY COUNTY	40,814	27,273	13,541	40,465	349
Alfred	1,555	1,459	96	1,548	7
Alma	794	703	91	787	7
Almond	1,898	1,542	356	1,873	25
Amity	2,067	1,924	139	2,061	6
Andover	1,572	1,318	255	1,572	..
Angelica	1,643	1,431	213	1,612	31
Belfast	1,428	1,367	131	1,488	..
Birdsall	755	653	103	755	..
Bolivar	1,030	984	15	1,029	1
Burns	1,340	1,221	119	1,340	..
Canaadea	1,869	1,684	185	1,822	47
Centreville	1,043	912	131	1,043	..
Clarkesville	794	767	27	793	1
Cuba	2,397	2,186	211	2,357	40
Friendship	1,528	1,460	68	1,527	1
Genesee	883	881	7	888	2
Granger	1,060	998	113	1,044	6
Grove	1,034	924	132	1,026	8
Hume	1,920	1,775	145	1,917	3
Independence	1,175	1,133	42	1,174	1
New-Hudson	1,142	1,038	59	1,141	1
Rushford	1,638	1,528	110	1,625	13
Scio	1,958	1,551	191	1,575	77
Ward	745	693	52	745	..
Wellsville	3,781	3,011	770	3,768	13
West Almond	799	774	25	799	..
Willing	1,196	1,096	104	1,195	1
Wirt	1,304	1,192	12	1,150	54
BROOME COUNTY	44,107	40,064	4,043	43,631	476
Barker	1,396	1,373	23	1,396	..
Binghamton	2,066	1,860	206	2,045	21
Binghamton City	12,692	10,350	2,342	12,382	310
Chenango	1,690	1,585	95	1,689	1
Colesville	3,502	3,256	105	3,397	5
Conklin	1,440	1,300	140	1,439	1
Fenton	1,919	1,476	23	1,498	1
Kirkwood	1,402	1,261	141	1,402	..
Lisle	2,525	2,401	124	2,513	12
Maine	2,038	1,936	102	2,038	..
Nanticoke	1,053	1,001	57	1,053	..
Sanford	3,249	2,939	310	3,209	40
Triangle	1,945	1,869	76	1,931	14
Union	2,538	2,430	108	2,500	38
Vestal	2,221	2,094	127	2,199	22
Windsor	2,958	2,844	64	2,958	..
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY	39,549	30,318	9,231	38,890	659
Auburn	17,228	12,583	4,642	16,882	343
Aurelius	1,952	1,911	41	1,950	2
Benton	2,621	2,290	331	2,592	29
Cato	2,091	1,921	170	2,088	3
Conquest	1,821	1,708	113	1,821	..
Fleming	1,207	1,211	86	1,185	22
Gibson	2,295	2,118	177	2,286	9
Ira	2,014	1,918	96	2,011	3
Ledyard	2,221	1,874	347	2,121	90
Locke	1,077	1,032	45	1,074	3
Machias	1,721	1,625	96	1,720	1
Mantua	1,292	1,149	152	1,285	7
Moravia	2,169	2,024	145	2,159	10
Niles	1,912	1,751	161	1,909	3
Owasco	1,221	1,095	176	1,192	29
Scipio	2,070	1,739	331	2,049	21
Sempronius	1,165	1,087	78	1,160	5
Sennett	1,748	1,405	343	1,741	7
Springfoot	2,174	1,905	269	2,151	23
Sterling	2,840	2,487	353	2,836	..
Summer Hill	1,038	999	37	1,036	..
Throop	1,302	1,090	212	1,302	..
Venice	1,880	1,707	173	1,856	24
Victory	1,898	1,808	90	1,897	1
CATTARAUGUS CO	43,909	38,239	5,670	43,745	164
Allegany	2,485	1,878	607	2,477	8
Ashford	1,821	1,697	124	1,793	8
Carrollton	1,142	892	250	1,132	10
Cold Spring	855	773	82	831	4
Connewango	1,231	1,219	62	1,231	..
Dayton	1,240	1,100	140	1,239	1
East Otto	1,164	1,044	120	1,163	1
Ellicottville	1,833	1,435	398	1,820	13
Farmersville	1,114	1,038	78	1,113	1
Franklinville	1,569	1,377	192	1,557	2
Freedom	1,271	1,205	66	1,271	..
Great Valley	1,641	1,338	253	1,641	..
Hinsdale	1,491	1,375	116	1,488	3
Humphrey	1,065	938	129	1,065	..
Ischua	872	838	36	872	..
Leon	1,294	1,143	151	1,108	1
Little Valley	1,108	980	128	1,108	..
Lyndon	894	791	103	894	..
Machias	1,170	1,063	107	1,167	3
Mansfield	1,185	961	154	1,185	..
Napoli	1,174	1,128	46	1,174	..
New-Albion	1,478	1,351	126	1,454	3
Olean	2,668	2,122	546	2,610	58
Otto	1,028	908	120	1,024	4
Perrysburg	1,215	1,171	44	1,213	2
Perrie	1,220	1,061	159	1,206	14
Portville	1,814	1,584	230	1,803	11
Randolph	2,167	1,953	214	2,166	2
Red House	407	367	40	407	..
Salamanca	1,838	1,449	389	1,797	2
South Valley	743	656	87	743	..
Yorkshire	1,575	1,532	43	1,554	21
CHAUTAUQUA CO	59,328	50,047	9,281	59,131	6192
Arkwright	1,030	923	107	1,025	5
Bust	1,844	1,588	256	1,824	20
Carroll	1,348	1,217	131	1,346	2
Charlotte	1,682	1,501	181	1,676	6
Chautauqua	3,064	2,547	517	3,058	6
Cherry Creek	1,339	1,316	43	1,358	1
Clymer	1,698	1,187	299	1,479	..
Dunkirk	6,913	4,494	2,419	6,496	417
Ellery	1,616	1,581	35	1,614	..
Ellicott	6,679	6,177	1,502	6,627	949
Ellington	1,586	1,519	37	1,554	2
French Creek	973	815	158	973	..
Gerry	1,097	1,023	69	1,097	..
Hanover	4,037	3,526	511	4,017	20
Harmony	3,416	3,213	203	3,408	8
Kiantone	839	453	86	839	..
Mina	1,092	951	141	1,092	..
Poland	2,418	1,287	131	1,415	3
Pomfret	4,306	3,657	649	4,294	12
Portland	1,837	1,693	194	1,885	2
Ripley	1,946	1,702	244	1,941	5
Sheridan	1,686	1,363	323	1,686	..
Sherman	1,470	1,323	142	1,469	1
Stockton	1,639	1,556	83	1,637	2
Villenova	1,403	1,345	58	1,394	5
Westfield 1st ward	2,845	2,085	760	3,024	21
Westfield 2d ward	3,000				

(a) Also two Indians.
(b) Also three Indians.
(c) Also five Indians.

	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
CHEMUNG COUNTY	40,882	27,809	3,779	40,262	2318
Afton	1,931	1,896	35	1,922	9
Bainbridge	1,793	1,732	61	1,784	9
Columbus	1,197	1,127	70	1,197	..
Coventry	1,490	1,454	36	1,490	..
Germant	712	689	23	711	1
Greene	3,537	3,417	120	3,511	26
Guilford	2,806	2,615	191	2,798	08
Laukiean	926	899	27	924	2
McDonough	1,280	1,225	55	1,279	1
New-Berlin	2,460	2,347	113	2,454	6
North Norwich	1,075	1,034	41	1,074	1
Norwich	5,619	4,865	754	5,444	175
Otselic	1,733	1,522	211	1,722	11
Oxford	3,278	2,899	379	3,247	31
Pharsalia	1,141	1,118	23	1,140	1
Pitcher	1,124	1,106	18	1,124	..
Preston	1,252	1,145	107	1,251	2
Sherburne	3,927	2,648	279	2,899	28
Smithville	1,405	1,283	122	1,404	1
Smyrna	1,668	1,595	73	1,668	..
(a) Also two Indians.					
CLINTON COUNTY	47,948	35,272	12,676	47,825	123
Altona	2,759	1,857	902	2,750	9
Ausable	2,864	2,249	615	2,860	4
Beekmantown	2,552	2,015	537	2,527	25
Black Brook	3,561	2,533	1,028	3,545	16
Champlain	5,080	3,435	1,645	5,070	10
Chazy	3,206	2,605	601	3,199	7
Clinton	2,206	1,300	906	2,206	..
Dannemora	1,512	991	518	1,490	22
Ellenburg	3,042	2,281	761	3,028	14
Mooers	4,634	3,175	1,459	4,634	..
Peru	2,632	2,224	408	2,631	1
Plattsburg	5,414	5,228	2,186	5,403	11
Saranac	3,802	2,937	865	3,792	10
Schuyler Falls	1,684	1,439	245	1,684	..
COLUMBIA COUNTY	45,098	39,497	5,601	43,842	1,256
Ancram	1,793	1,687	106	1,783	10
Austerlitz	1,442	1,295	147	1,393	49
Canaan	1,877	1,649	228	1,849	28
Chatham	2,426	2,045	381	2,341	85
Claverack	3,671	3,345	326	3,607	64
Clermont	1,021	956	65	1,014	7
Copake	1,847	1,686	162	1,837	10
Gallatin	1,416	1,375	41	1,412	4
Germantown	1,393	1,319	74	1,374	19
Ghent	2,886	2,470	416	2,731	155
Greenport	1,225	1,141	184	1,207	58
Hudson	5,613	4,272	1,341	5,272	341
Hillsdale	2,083	1,949	134	2,077	25
Kinderhook	4,055	3,498	557	3,842	213
Kingston	1,938	1,843	95	1,923	15
New-Lebanon	2,174	1,784	390	2,111	63
Stockport	1,438	1,167	271	1,383	55
Stuyvesant	2,263	1,846	417	2,143	120
Taghkanic	1,865	1,431	54	1,481	4
CORTLAND COUNTY	25,174	23,286	1,888	25,124	50
Cincinnatus	1,155	1,130	25	1,155	..
Cortlandville	6,083	5,528	555	6,074	9
Cuyler	1,357	1,265	92	1,357	..
Freetown	906	848	58	905	1
Harford	997	962	35	993	4
Homer	3,813	3,424	389	3,789	24
Lapeer	735	722	13	735	..
Marathon	1,811	1,509	102	1,609	2
Preble	1,150	1,034	116	1,150	..
Scott	1,083	1,034	49	1,078	5
Solon	872	779	93	872	..
Taylor	1,016	1,000	16	1,014	2
Truxton	1,618	1,281	337	1,618	..
Virgil	1,889	1,797	92	1,889	..
Willet	889	873	16	889	..
DELAWARE COUNTY	43,973	39,501	4,472	43,741	232
Andes	2,841	2,516	325	2,837	4
Bovina	1,022	897	125	1,019	3
Colchester	2,653	2,512	140	2,646	6
Davenport	2,157	2,057	100	2,156	1
Delhi	2,919	2,743	176	2,844	75
Franklin	3,283	3,131	152	3,280	3
Hamden	1,702	1,617	245	1,742	19
Hancock	1,059	1,009	50	1,059	..
Harpersfield	1,485	1,429	470	3,085	4
Kortright	1,812	1,673	139	1,807	5
Masonville	1,738	1,704	34	1,735	3
Meredith	1,497	1,348	149	1,462	..
Middletown	3,038	2,895	141	3,030	6
Roxbury	2,188	2,069	119	2,174	14
Sidney	2,597	2,244	353	2,589	8
Saranac	3,865	3,727	138	3,792	10
Schuyler Falls	1,684	1,439	245	1,684	..
COLUMBIA COUNTY	45,098	39,497	5,601	43,842	1,256
Ancram	1,793	1,687	106	1,783	10
Austerlitz	1,442	1,295	147	1,393	49
Canaan	1,877	1,649	228	1,849	28
Chatham	2,426	2,045	381	2,341	85
Claverack	3,671	3,345	326	3,607	64
Clermont	1,021	956	65	1,014	7
Copake	1,847	1,686	162	1,837	10
Gallatin	1,416	1,375	41	1,412	4
Germantown	1,393	1,319	74	1,374	19
Ghent	2,886	2,470	416	2,731	155
Greenport	1,225	1,141	184	1,207	58
Hudson	5,613	4,272	1,341	5,272	341
Hillsdale	2,083	1,949	134	2,077	25
Kinderhook	4,055	3,498	557	3,842	213
Kingston	1,938	1,843	95	1,923	15
New-Lebanon	2,174	1,784	390	2,111	63
Stockport	1,438	1,167	271	1,383	55
Stuyvesant	2,263	1,846	417	2,143	120
Taghkanic	1,865	1,431	54	1,481	4
CORTLAND COUNTY	25,174	23,286	1,888	25,124	50
Cincinnatus	1,155	1,130	25	1,155	..
Cortlandville	6,083	5,528	555	6,074	9
Cuyler	1,357	1,265	92	1,357	..
Freetown	906	848	58	905	1
Harford	997	962	35	993	4
Homer	3,813	3,424	389	3,789	24
Lapeer	735	722	13	735	..
Marathon	1,611	1,509	102	1,609	2
Preble	1,150	1,034	116	1,150	..
Scott	1,083	1,034	49	1,078	5
Solon	872	779	93	872	..
Taylor	1,016	1,000	16	1,014	2
Truxton	1,618	1,281	337	1,618	..
Virgil	1,889	1,797	92	1,889	..
Willet	889	873	16	889	..
DELAWARE COUNTY	43,973	39,501	4,472	43,741	232
Andes	2,841	2,516	325	2,837	4
Bovina	1,022	897	125	1,019	3
Colchester	2,653	2,512	140	2,646	6
Davenport	2,157	2,057	100	2,156	1
Delhi	2,919	2,743	176	2,844	75
Franklin	3,283	3,131	152	3,280	3
Hamden	1,702	1,617	245	1,742	19
Hancock	1,059	1,009	50	1,059	..
Harpersfield	1,485	1,429	470	3,085	4
Kortright	1,812	1,673	139	1,807	5
Masonville	1,738	1,704	34	1,735	3
Meredith	1,497	1,348	149	1,462	..
Middletown	3,038	2,895	141	3,030	6
Roxbury	2,188	2,069	119	2,174	14
Sidney	2,597	2,244	353	2,589	8
Stamford	1,658	1,549	109	1,645	13
Tompkins	4,048	3,864	182	4,022	24
Walton	3,216	2,932	184	3,174	42

	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
DUTCHESS COUNTY	74,043	61,939	12,103	71,928	c1,112
Amenia	3,667	3,145	517	3,578	89
Beekman	1,496	1,363	133	1,425	71
Clinton	1,708	1,628	80	1,701	7
Dover	2,279	2,035	244	2,249	30
East Fishkill	2,306	2,145	161	2,234	72
Fishkill	11,753	9,279	2,473	11,229	523
Hyde Park	3,696	2,261	434	2,615	80
La Grange	1,774	1,611	163	1,721	53
Milan	1,474	1,413	61	1,454	20
Northeast	2,179	1,757	422	2,126	53
Pawling	1,760	1,616	144	1,747	13
Pine Plains	1,503	1,297	206	1,474	29
Pleasant Valley	1,963	1,825	138	1,912	51
Poughkeepsie	5,621	4,364	1,257	5,341	280
Poughkeepsie Cy	20,060	15,635	4,425	19,388	c691
Red Hook	4,850	3,960	890	4,242	108
Rhinebeck	3,720	3,222	498	3,665	55
Stanford	2,118	1,955	161	2,073	44
Union Vale	1,494	1,328	166	1,413	81
Washington	2,792	2,389	403	2,661	131
(c.) Also one Chinese.					
ERIE COUNTY	178,605	117,784	60,384	177,537	858
Alden	2,547	1,897	650	2,543	4
Amherst	4,662	3,286	1,376	4,644	11
Aurora	3,573	3,174	399	3,573	1
Boston	1,632	1,353	280	1,633	..
Brandt	1,236	1,018	241	1,237	2
Buffalo	117,715	71,478	46,240	117,019	696
Chicktawaga	2,465	1,578	887	2,453	12
Clarence	3,147	2,971	676	3,146	1
Colden	1,471	1,223	238	1,471	..
Collins	2,100	1,883	217	2,071	29
Concord	3,173	2,719	453	3,172	1
East Hamburg	1,870	1,743	127	2,463	8
Eden	2,570	1,717	853	2,229	11
Elma	2,826	1,978	848	2,823	4
Evans	2,593	2,159	434	2,593	29
Grand Island	1,781	1,767	278	1,707	1
Hamburgh	2,864	2,197	747	2,983	1
Holland	1,451	1,308	143	1,451	..
Lancaster	4,386	2,961	1,389	4,220	10
Marilla	1,804	1,486	298	1,804	..
Newstead	3,670	2,670	706	3,388	10
North Collins	1,815	1,330	285	1,614	8
Sardinia	1,704	1,595	109	1,698	8
Tonawanda	3,629	2,694	945	3,623	1
Wales	1,418	1,232	186	1,411	5
West Seneca	4,156	1,700	1,406	3,191	5
ESSEX COUNTY	29,042	24,409	4,633	28,963	79
Chesterfield	2,786	2,244	551	2,786	9
Crown Point	2,449	2,255	194	2,448	1
Elizabethtown	1,488	1,269	219	1,483	6
Essex	1,800	1,629	171	1,795	5
Jay	2,698	2,164	534	2,695	1
Keene	720	650	70	720	..
Lewis	1,724	1,486	238	1,708	16
Minerva	908	713	195	908	..
Moriah	4,693	3,898	1,795	4,693	..
Newcomb	178	165	13	178	..
North Elba	349	333	16	334	15
North Hudson	738	608	130	738	..
Schroon	1,899	1,631	268	1,899	..
St. Armand	325	313	12	327	8
Ticonderoga	2,590	2,241	349	2,584	6
Westport	1,577	1,441	136	1,565	12
Wilsborough	1,719	1,356	363	1,719	..
Wilmington	794	716	78	794	..
FRANKLIN COUNTY	30,271	23,322	6,949	30,144	27
Bangor	2,431	2,000	431	2,430	1
Belmont	1,619	1,188	431	1,619	..
Bombay	1,488	1,084	404	1,488	..
Brandon	692	623	69	692	..
Brighton	294	176	118	294	..
Burke	2,141	1,649	492	2,141	..
Chateaugay	2,971	2,199	772	2,971	..
Constable	1,546	1,118	428	1,546	..
Dickinson	1,990	1,814	176	1,990	..
Duane	234	199	35	234	..
Fort Covington	2,436	1,813	623	2,436	..
Franklin	1,195	975	220	1,183	12
Harrietstown	416	381	35	416	..
Malone	7,186	5,156	2,030	7,162	6
Moira	2,064	1,831	233	2,054	10
Westville	1,658	1,266	392	1,658	..
FULTON COUNTY	27,074	24,549	2,515	26,835	c221
Bleecker	970	659	311	970	..
Broadalbin	2,492	2,331	161	2,474	c116
Caroga	223	731	97	818	12
Ephratah	2,307	2,145	63	2,199	8
Johnstown	12,373	10,866	1,407	12,107	166
Mayfield	2,241	2,131	110	2,288	13
Northampton	1,927	1,831	48	1,923	4
Oppenheim	1,950	1,882	68	1,943	b1
Perth	1,013	871	142	1,012	1
Stratford	1,163	1,052	111	1,163	..
(a) Also two Indians.					
(b) Also six Indians.					
(c) Also eight Indians.					
GENESEE COUNTY	31,608	25,775	5,833	31,455	153
Alabama	1,806	1,497	318	1,763	42
Alexander	1,605	1,388	217	1,602	3
Batavia	6,486	5,015	1,471	6,434	62
Bergen	1,997	1,679	318	1,986	11
Bethany	1,652	1,459	193	1,647	5
Byron	1,735	1,577	158	1,726	9
Darien	2,054	1,774	280	2,053	1
Elba	1,905	1,577	328	1,905	..
Le Roy	4,627	3,686	941	4,605	22
Oakfield	1,767	1,471	296	1,767	..
Pavilion	1,614	1,382	232	1,612	2
Pembroke	2,810	2,443	367	2,807	3
Stafford	1,847	1,342	505	1,845	2
GREENE COUNTY	31,832	29,346	2,486	31,204	628
Ashland	992	978	14	992	..
Athens	2,942	2,716	226	2,862	80
Cairo	2,233	2,214	69	2,253	25
Catskill	4,767	4,478	1,199	7,438	329
Coxsackie	3,829	3,480	349	3,650	179
Durham	2,257	2,212	45	2,236	21
Greenville	2,084	2,007	77	2,058	26
Halcott	426	418	8	426	1
Hunter	1,471	1,353	171	1,517	7
Jewett	1,105	1,088	17	1,105	1
Lexington	1,471	1,341	130	1,470	1
New-Baltimore	2,617	2,464	153	2,581	36
Prattsville	1,240	1,151	89	1,239	11
Windham	1,455	1,446	39	1,483	2
HAMILTON COUNTY	2,980	2,854	306	2,958	2
Arietta	139	134	15	139	..
Benson	320	300	20	320	..
Hope	698	642	56	698	..
Indian Lake	202	187	15	202	..
Lake Pleasant	318	292	26	318	..
Long Lake	280	265	16	279	1
Morehouse	186	116	70	186	..
Wells	817	727	90	816	1
HERKIMER COUNTY	29,931	24,147	5,784	29,700	c224
Columbia	1,637	1,545	92	1,630	7
Danube	1,324	1,226	98	1,321	3
Fairfield	1,653	1,348	305	1,652	1
Frankfort	3,065	2,587	478	3,061	4
German Flats	5,718	4,697	1,021	5,665	53
Herkimer	2,949	2,580	369	2,929	20
Litchfield	1,354	1,176	208	1,375	9
Little Falls	5,614	4,489	1,125	5,536	c76
Manheim	2,000	1,623	377	1,996	4
Newport	1,964	1,682	272	1,927	27
Norway	1,177	942	175	1,116	1
Ohio	1,009	991	118	1,009	..
Russia	2,220	1,989	231	2,218	2
Salisbury	1,933	1,671	262	1,929	4
Schuyler	1,558	1,352	206	1,556	2
Stark	1,541	1,492	49	1,540	1
Warren	1,503	1,419	84	1,488	b10
Wilmurt	191	152	39	191	..
Winfield	1,561	1,316	245	1,561	..
(a) Also two Indians.					
(b) Also five Indians.					
(c) Also seven Indians.					
JEFFERSON COUNTY	65,415	55,381	10,034	65,179	235
Adams	3,348	3,062	286	3,283	65
Alexandria	3,067	2,662	525	3,087	..
Antwerp	2,313	1,783	525	2,310	..
Brownville	3,219	2,828	391	3,211	8
Cape Vincent	3,342	2,489	853	3,340	2
Champion	2,156	1,941	215	2,153	c2
Clayton	4,082	3,391	691	4,080	2
Dillsburg	4,623	4,494	129	4,618	14
Henderson	1,926	1,721	205	1,923	3
Hounsfield	2,636	2,178	458	2,631	15
Le Roy	2,882	2,586	276	2,854	8
Lorraine	1,377	1,296	81	1,376	1
Lyme	2,466	2,151	314	2,465	1
Orleans	2,445	2,107	338	2,444	1
Pamelia	2,192	1,114	178	1,289	3
Philadelphia	1,679	1,504	175	1,679	..
Rodman	1,504	1,497	107	1,602	2
Rutland	1,903	1,659	244	1,901	2
Theresa	2,364	2,078	286	2,362	2
Watertown	1,373	1,164	209	1,373	..
Watertown City	8,326	6,706	2,620	9,358	78
Wilna	4,060	3,427	633	4,041	19
Worth	727	651	76	719	8
(a) Also one Indian.					
KINGS COUNTY	419,927	266,138	153,789	414,270	c5,651
Brooklyn	396,105	251,410	144,695	391,158	c4,941
Flatbush	4,309	3,250	1,059	4,106	203
Flatlands	2,286	1,805	481	2,152	134

provides that if any person, shall maintain a nuisance all parties living in the neighborhood, with whose enjoyment the nuisance interferes, shall have the right to recover individually in a civil suit a fine of $25 for every day during which the nuisance is maintained. Plaintiff carries on a soap-boiling establishment at a place known as Train's Meadows, in Queens County, and the defendant, with four-teen others of Thorp's neighbors, not liking the odors of the soap establishment in their neighborhood, availed themselves of the statute and commenced each an action for the statutory fine running through a period of six months, and amounting in each case to about $1,800. The plaintiff, in his application for an injunction, gives expression to his belief, that if fifteen of his neighbors have a right to commence a suit against him for the same cause of action, there is no reason why all the citizens of Queens, or any wayfarer who, in passing along the public highway, may obtain a distasteful whiff of his establishment, may not commence similar suits against him, thus completely and unnecessarily overwhelming him in litigations and costs.

The case was argued at length, and Judge INGRAHAM took the papers, reserving his decision.

Thomas H. Ledwith and Ex-Judge Barrett for plaintiff: John E. Sanborn and John E. Burrill for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 18.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

In the following cases judgments were entered against the defendants by default:

William Ettinger *vs.* The Home Insurance Company of New-York; verdict for $3,259 99; $100 allowance.

William Ettinger *vs.* The North American Fire Insurance Company; verdict for $6,429 64; $150 allowance.

William Ettinger *vs.* The Home Fire Insurance Company; verdict for $3,259 99; $100 allowance.

Same *vs.* Park Fire Insurance Company; verdict for $3,259 99; $75 allowance.

Same *vs.* Niagara Fire Insurance Company; verdict for $6,429 64; $150 allowance.

Same *vs.* Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; verdict for $3,716 32; $75 allowance.

The fire out of which the foregoing suits arose, occurred in Broadway, in the fur-store of plaintiff, and on investigation by the Fire Marshal was found to have been accidental.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 18.

By Judge Ingraham.

Hammond *vs.* Franklin et al.; allowance of $200 granted.

John H. Meyer *vs.* Anna M. Meyer; referred back to referee for further evidence.

Corrigan *vs.* Decker; motion denied without costs.

In the matter of the application of Anderson, &c.; see memoranda.

Miller, &c., *vs.* McCauley, &c.; motion granted.

F. H. Rhors *vs.* Wm. A. Mead et al.; motion granted.

Robinson et al. *vs.* Hauptman; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Ann Fox *vs.* Ann Fox; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Fraser et al. *vs.* Rogers et al.; motion granted.

Sperry *vs.* Loutrel et al.; motion granted.

Penfield, &c., *vs.* James et al.; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Levi S. Wheaton *vs.* Julia E. Wheaton; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of children awarded to plaintiff.

Fowler et al. *vs.* Parr, &c.; motion denied, with leave to defendant to renew on payment of $10 costs on new affidavits explaining the plaintiff's statement.

By Judge Cardozo.

Tapscott *vs.* Morgan; injunction must be dissolved; costs to abide event, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 18.

By Judge McCunn.

Maynard E. Carrere *vs.* Jane Spofford; order granted.

Peter Stastney *vs.* Francis Bernhard Mencer; order granted.

Wm. S. Hughes et al. *vs.* Henry Jutle et al.; order of reference.

Henry A. Hind et al. *vs.* Thomas Turner et al.; order granted.

By Judge Spencer.

Sophia Blanck *vs.* Charles J. Goelin et al.; motion to strike out answer as sham denied. See opinion.

Mary J. Tucker et al. *vs.* John Meeks et al.; decision on motion for a stay in this action, No. 2. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

The following cases were heard and decided on argument at the May term of this Court:

Garrison *vs.* Torrey; judgment affirmed by default of appellant.

Hariem *vs.* Grundy; judgment affirmed by default of appellant.

Zemplinsky *vs.* Goldstein; judgment affirmed by default of appellant.

Silberman *vs.* Baldwin; appeal dismissed for want of return.

Friedman *vs.* Dillon; appeal dismissed for want of return.

Friedman *vs.* Ottenheimer and Friedman; judgment affirmed.

Same *vs.* Weldeck, judgment affirmed.

Du Courcey *vs.* Russell; judgment reversed.

Eiting *vs.* Klinker; judgment affirmed.

Foster *vs.* Nanzer; judgment reversed.

Kelly *vs.* Jarmon; judgment affirmed.

Oppenheimer *vs.* Sereenberg; judgment affirmed, by default of appellant.

McCafferty *vs.* Morton; judgment affirmed.

Solomon *vs.* Simmons; judgment affirmed.

Landerman *vs.* Wood; judgment affirmed.

Smith *vs.* Jackson; judgment affirmed.

Beebe *vs.* McKenzie; judgment affirmed.

Logan *vs.* Rolland; judgment affirmed.

Lathrop *vs.* Bloom; appeal dismissed.

Kessler *vs.* Backran; appeal from judgment dismissed.

Devlin *vs.* Coleman; judgment affirmed.

Enslie *vs.* Weymiss; judgment affirmed.

Connell *vs.* Otten; judgment reversed.

Nash *vs.* Lathan; judgment affirmed, to the extent of $24 50.

Montanus *vs.* Levy; judgment affirmed.

Roberts *vs.* Harte; judgment affirmed.

Ryan *vs.* Hall; judgment affirmed.

Graham *vs.* Pine; judgment reversed.

Ripley *vs.* Harleston; judgment affirmed.

Falk et al. *vs.* Scholl et al.; judgment reversed as to the wife, Mrs. Scholl; affirmed as to the husband.

Edwards *vs.* Blum; judgment reversed; a new trial ordered.

Dingle *vs.* Jordan; judgment reversed.

Decisions in other cases argued are reserved until the 30th of June, to which time the Court has adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 18.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅛	300 Pacific Mail	45¾
1,000 do.	small	111⅛	do	45
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111⅜	100 do	b3.	45⅛
26,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113⅞	200 W. U. Tel. Co.	b30	94⅜
30,250 U. S. 5s 10-40 R.	109⅜	200 U. S. Express	b3.	58
1,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	109⅜	100 N. Y. C. & H. R.		98½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old	67	do	b5.	98¾
2,000 Tenn. 6s, new	71	400 do		98¾
50,000 N. C. 6s, 8s, new	27½	100 do	bet. cash	98¾
1,000 do	27	1,500 Erie		22½
15,000 N. C. 6s, 8p. Tax	21	100 do	b3.	22¾
20,000 do	20¾	25 do		22¾
2,000 S. C. 6s, 6s, new		90 do		22½
Jan. and July	64½	100 do	bet. cash	22¾
10,000 do	b3.	64¾	100 Erie Pref	56⅜
15,000 Mo. 6s	63¾	200 do		56⅜
1,000 do		95¾	490 Harlem	123½
800 Ga. 6s, 7s, G. bs.		94¾	500 Reading	115⅛
7,000 N. Car. Tm. Tel.		94¾	140 do	115
30,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue		94½	100 Mich. Cen	123⅛
2,500 Va. 6s, new		72	100 L. S. & M. Sou	110⅛
1,000 do	reg. old	67	100 do	b3.	110
2,000 N. Y. St. 6s, 7-10		107	1,900 do		111
1,000 Erie 1st		92½	60 do		110⅜
1,000 Erie 2d		90⅜	500 do	bet. cash	111¼
1,000 do		90	100 Panama		152½
11,000 Long Dock		91	10 do		53
5,000 Harlem Con. bs.		90	1,200 Chic. & Pitts		127
5,000 M. So. S. F. bds.		108½	200 Chic. & N. W		86¾
10,000 Un. Pac. bds.		101⅝	200 do		86⅝
10,000 Un. Pac. 1s, G.		93¼	100 do		86⅝
15,000 Un. Pac. 7s, G.		87½	100 do	bet. cash	86¼
5,000 T. & W. 1st, St. Louis div.		b. 88	300 Chic. & N. W. Pf		94¾
3,000 Quincy 1st		82	100 do		98¾
4,000 Ch. & Alt. Inc.		93	500 do	bet. cash	98¼
22,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st		88	100 C., C. & Ind		89¾
5,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st		107	48 do		89¾
3,000 do		106⅜	400 N. J. Central		109¾
5,000 M. & St. P. 1s		96	100 do	bet. cash	109¾
10,000 T. P. & W. 1st, Western div.		89	100 Chic. & R. I.		114⅝
1,000 C. Falls & M. 1st		83¼	100 do	b. bds	96
12,000 O. & M. Con. bs.		86¾	100 Mil. & St. Paul		62¾
2,000 Galena & Ch. 2d		95¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref		81¾
2,000 Consol. Bank		90	100 do		109¾
3 Continental Bank		97½	100 Union Pacific		37½
100 Maryland Coal Co.		8	100 Alton & T. H		29¾
600 Canton Co		85	100 do		29¾
200 Con. Coal of Md		30⅛	150 Morris & Essex		94⅜
100 do		b10.	30¾	100 P., F. W. & C. G.	b. c.	99
50 do		30⅝	200 H. & St. Joseph		104¾
200 Mariposa Pref		9¾	100 do		104¾
100 do		s30.	9¾	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.	b3.	104¾
100 do			9⅝	100 Col., C. & Ind.	Cen.	24⅜
1,200 do	bet. cash		9¾	100 DuB. & S. C.	b. c.	86

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62	111⅛	400 Erie	23¾
200,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114	500 do	23¾
1,000 do	113⅞	100 do	23¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	114	400 do	23¾
28,000 do	114⅛	200 do	23¾
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅛	200 do	24
22,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 R.	109⅛	200 Reading	s30.	114⅜
200 U. S. 6s, Cur	114⅛	400 do	114⅜
10,000 Va. 6s, old	69	300 Un. Pac	93⅛
1,000 N. C. 6s, 8p. Tax	20⅜	900 L. S. & M. So	b. c.	111
6,000 S. C. 6s, new		20 do	110⅝
Jan. and July	64⅛	100 do	bet. cash	111
15,000 do	b2.	64⅜	100 Erie Pref	56⅜
5,000 do	63¾	200 do	56⅜
800 Con. Coal of Md	30	100 do	56⅜
300 West. Un. Tel.	93⅞	600 do	111⅜
100 do	94	100 do	111⅜
1,200 do	bet. cash	94⅜	100 Mich. Cen	123½
2,500 Mariposa Pf	9¾	100 L. S. & M. So	110⅛
100 do	9¾	100 do	110⅜
200 do	9¾	200 do	110⅜
50 Pac. Mail	45⅜	100 do	110
300 do	b30.	45⅝	100 do	110⅜
200 do	45⅜	100 do	115
100 Am. M. U. Ex	b. c.	45⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	81¾
17 do	87½	100 H. & St. Jos	104¾
100 United States Ex	56⅜	100 Del., L. & W	109¾
200 N. Y. C. & Hud	97⅞	700 do	bet. cash	110
800 do	bet. cash	97⅝	100 Jos. & Erie	2¾
10,000 N. Y. C. & H. cts.	93¾	100 do	2¾
10, Chic. & Alt	91⅞		

THURSDAY, May 18—P. M.

The Wall-street markets are all higher today except in Money, which is lending to the Brokers at 4@5 ₰ cent. ₰ annum. The sales of Gold advanced to 112¼ ₰ cent. and the Public Funds of 1867 to 114¼ ₰ cent., with other 5-20s in proportion, and the long 6 ₰ cents. 117¼@117⅝; 10-40s 5 ₰ cents. 110½, and the New 5 ₰ cents. 111¼@111⅝ ₰ cent. The bids for Gold at the Treasury Office amounted to $5,910,000, of which $2,000,000 were accepted as follows:

Edward Sweet & Co.	H. K. Enos & Co.
$150,000	112.01	$1,000,000	111.90¼
25,000	111.91	R. Bailo.
Marx & Co.	675,000	111.90
$6,000	111.88	$2,000,000.
50,000	111.90½	
50,000	111.90¼	

The rates of Exchange on London are strong at 110¾@110¾ ₰ cent., 60-days, and 110¾@111 ₰ cent. short-sight. The export demand for Gold Coin, thus far in the week, is about $1,500,000. The Customs demand for the four days, $1,750,000.

The Stock Exchange is active and speculation on the advance in nearly the whole Railroad list. The Erie movement ran up to [34¼ ₰ cent., and new theories of the source of the rise multiply as the price goes up, and the apparent "mystery" contributes in no inconsiderable measure to the anxiety of the speculators to take "a turn" in this new wheel of fortune. The Pennsylvania Central people and the Michigan Central are credited today, in common with the Vanderbilt Roads, with making court to a great property which it is supposed GOULD and FISK will soon voluntarily abandon for a consideration, or be ousted by decree of the Federal Court when the main issue of the Heath and Raphael suit comes before Judge BLATCHFORD. Mr. SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Roads is in town, and Mr. ERASTUS CORNING, of the Michigan Central, has been made a Director of the Tammany Ring Bank, the Tenth National; both regarded as "straws," though in opposite directions, touching the Erie affair. We discover today, however, no substantial reason to throw the Tammany Ring out of the game. It was authoritatively announced at the Stock Exchange, this forenoon, that the 30,000 new shares, notified 30 days ago for registration at the Farmers' Loan on the 19th, (to-morrow,) would not be issued. The present Registration of $75,000,000 is now overdrawn by 30,000 shares, so that the HEATH and RAPHAEL, or Coleman Receiver Stock, 60,000 shares, cannot all be registered unless a corresponding amount of other Stock is withdrawn by purchase, which will probably be done. The Lake Shore Stock advanced to 112 ₰ cent.: New-Jersey Central to 111¼ ₰ cent.; Rock Island and Reading both to 115¼ ₰ cent., while the other Westerns and New-York Centrals were stiffer than yesterday. The Southern State Bonds continue firm and some of them active. The Pacific Bonds dragged somewhat through the day, but after 4 o'clock the Centrals, from 101¼@101⅜, suddenly rose to 102⅜ ₰ cent. sales.

After the late Boards the excitement and buoyancy in the Railway market were on the increase, and there was every indication of higher figures to-morrow on three or four of the prominent Stocks, like Lake Shore, Reading, &c. About 6 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night. The Pacific Bonds were firmer, Central Sixes advancing sharply on the very latest dealings and closing at 102¾@102¼.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 18.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	109¾	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¼	111⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅛	114¼
American Gold	111¼	112
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅜	110½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98¼	99½
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	93¾	94¼
Reading Railroad	115¼	114¾
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅜	115⅜
North-west Common	86½	86⅜
North-west Preferred	98¼	98⅜
Pacific Mail	45	46¼
St. Paul Preferred	81	81⅜
St. Paul Common	62¼	62⅜
Lake Shore	110⅜	112⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	51¼	51½
Toledo and Wabash	64¼	64⅜
Western Telegraph	59⅜	59⅜
Erie	31	33½
Union Pacific	36½	36⅜
Central Pacific Bonds	101⅜	102¼
Union Pacific Bonds	93⅛	93⅜
Union Land Grants	87¼	87⅛
Union Incomes	88¼	88¼

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW YORK, May 18, 1871.

Gold receipts	$716,305 50
Gold payments	882,973 74
Gold balance	58,980,262 41
Currency receipts	327,559 91
Currency payments	2,404,179 58
Currency balance	5,215,840 68
Customs	305,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ cent. reg., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., '67	114⅛
6 ₰ cent. coup., '81	117½	5-20 coup., '68	114⅜
5-20 reg., '62	111⅛	10-40 reg	109⅝
5-20 coup., '62	111⅛	10-40 coup	110⅛
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	New 5 ₰ cents	111⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	Currency 6s	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	70⅛	Connecticut 6s	102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	71	Alabama 5s	69
Va. 6s, old	69	Alabama 8s	103
Va. 6s, reg., old	67	Arkansas 6s, Funded	56
Georgia 6s	89	Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S.	63
Georgia 7s, new bds	92⅛	Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	62
Georgia 7s, Gold bds	94⅝	Ohio 6s, '81	105
N. Car. 6s, old	28¼	Ohio 6s, '86	103¼
N. Car., F. A. '66	27⅜	Ill. 6s, coup., '77	101
N. Car., F. A. '67	29¼	Ill. 6s, coup., '79	101
N. Car., new bonds	27⅜	Ill. War Loan	101
N. Car., special tax	20	Indiana 6s, War Loan	109
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	64⅜	Indiana 5s	100
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct.	62	N. Y. Reg. Bounty	103½
Missouri 6s	95⅜	N. Y. Coup. B'nty	109½
Mo. 6s, R. R. Is.	94	N. Y. 6s, Canal I	74,107
Louisiana 6s	61	N. Y. 6s, Canal I	77,107⅛
La. 6s, new bonds	67⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal I	78,107⅜
La. 6s, levee bonds	70	N. Y. 5s, Canal I	75,100⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary	70	N. Y. 5s, Canal I	75,100⅛
California 7s	112	N. Y. 5s, Canal I	76,102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92⅛	Han. & Naples 1st	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94	Gt. West. 1st, '88	91⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 2d, Sat.	89½	Gt. West. 2d, '93	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	89¼	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., '76	101	Galena & Chic. Ext	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	101	Galena & Chic. 2d	95¾
Erie 1st, Indorsed	101	Chic., R. I. & Pac	102¾
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	93	Morris & Essex 1st	101¾
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	90¾	Morris & Essex 2d	97
Erie 6ds, 7s, '98	82	Cleve. & Tol., S. F	102
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	91⅜	N. J. Cen. New Bds	102
Har. Con. M. & S. F. 6s	90⅜	P., F. W. & Chic. 1st	104
Har. Con. M. & S. F. 7s	93⅛	P., F. W. & Chic. 2d	97
Alb. & Susq. 1st Eds	91⅛	P., F. W. & Chic. 3d	97
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	118⅛	P., F. W. & C. & S' c. e. bs	101
C., B. & Q. 7 ₰ c., 1st	112⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	99⅛
Mich. Cen. 7 ₰ c., 2d	96⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	99⅛
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	102⅜	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	97⅛
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo	99⅝	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	85
Cen. Pac. Bonds	102⅜	Chic. & Alton S. F	99⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bds	92⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc	92
Union Pac. 1st Ds.	92⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	87⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ st	75⅛	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	96⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st	96⅛	Peninsula R. R. Bds	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf	86	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	93
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc	76	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	106⅜
Chic. & N. W. S. F	99	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	96⅜
Chic. & N. W. Ind. Bs	91⅜	M. & St. P. L. & M. div	90
Chic. & N. W. Ex. Bds	87⅜	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	87⅜
Chic. & N. W. 1st	96⅛	Marietta & Cin. 1st	95
H. & St. Jo. Conv	104⅜	Joliet & Chicago 1st	108
Lack. & West. Bds	101	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	86
Del., L. & W., 1st	99	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	71⅜
Del., L. & W., 2d	86⅛	Tol. P. & W., E. D	91
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ext	93⅜	Tol., Peo. & War. 2d	75
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. div	88	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100⅛
Tol. & Wab. con. conv	87⅜	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	85¾

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	136	St. Nicholas	118
Manhattan	153	Marine	115
Merchants'	118	Commonwealth	93½
Mechanics'	137	Imp. & Traders'	166
America	118	Park	161
City	225½	Central National	108
Phenix	110⅜	Second National	180
Tradesmen's	159	Fourth National	114
Fulton	155	Ninth National	114
Butchers' & Drovers'	148	Tenth National	124
Gallatin National	116	Gold Exchange	75⅛
Mech'ts' Exchange	102⅜	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass	100
Seventh Ward	103	Del. & Hud. Canal	121
State of New-York	110	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Commerce	120⅜	American Coal	50
Mech. Banking Ass	115⅜	Spring Mountain Coal	50
Broadway	200	Canton Co., Balto	85
Ocean	80⅛	Consol. Coal of Md	29⅛
Mercantile	122	Cumb. Coal & Iron	32
American Exchange	113⅜	Western Union Tel	93⅛
Chatham	172	Quick. Mining Co., Pf	13
Bank of the Republic	116	Mariposa Mining Co	5
Bank of N. America	106	Mar. Mining Co., Pf	9⅛
Irving	127	Mariposa Trust. Ctfs	20
Metropolitan	133	Adams Express	80⅛
East River	115⅛	Wells-Fargo Express	46⅛
Market	126	Wells-F. Ex., Scrip	5
Nassau	103	Amer. M. Union Ex	50⅛
Shoe & Leather	100	United St. Express	57⅛
Continental	97	Pacific M. S. S. Co	45½

New Stocks as may not be taken in voluntary conversion of United States 5-20s, or marketed abroad. C. C. NORVELL,

In charge of United States Loan Advertising.

TREASURY OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1871.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, LOAN DIVISION, May 15, 1871.

It has been determined by the Department to pay the interest on the registered stock of the new Loans, (acts July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871,) by check, to the order of the party in whose name the stock is registered, and the check will be transmitted by mail to the address of the holder, when furnished; otherwise, it will be sent to the care of the Assistant Treasurer or depository where the interest is to be paid.

It is requested, in order to enable the Department to transmit these checks by mail, that all parties subscribing to the new loan, or having transfers made to them, will furnish their *correct post-office address, and advise the Department of any change, at least fifteen days before interest days.*

During the fifteen days immediately preceding the interest days, Feb. 1, May 1, August 1, and Nov. 1, the transfer-books will be closed for the purpose of preparing the checks. If the stock is not presented for transfer previous to the closing, the interest will be declared to the person to whom the transferred certificate was issued, and the assignee must look to that party for the accrued interest to which he may be entitled.

The new certificate issued upon a transfer of stock will bear interest from the first day of the quarter year in which such transfer is made, and will invariably be returned to the party who forwarded the assigned certificates by mail, unless otherwise directed.

Checks issued in payment of interest will bear the following indorsement: "This check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the office of the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New-Orleans, St. Louis, or San Francisco, or the Designated Depository at Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Mobile or Pittsburg."

Should any checks be returned to the Department as "uncalled for," they will be held by the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the payee. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK AND HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are secured upon a property which, when the extension to the Ohio River, now in process of rapid construction, is completed and fully equipped, will represent a cost of nearly $30,000,000, and an actual value in road, franchises, rights of way, &c., of not less than $50,000,000.

The total amount of the Loan is $15,000,000, of which one-half has already been sold.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS negotiated by us, amounting to $25,885,000, have a ready market everywhere, being favorably known and actively dealt in at all the principal Stock Exchanges of this country and Europe, and are readily salable at all times at quoted market price, which is now above par.

The Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, we believe to be of equal value and security, and must in time take a like rank in market value and salable character.

Holders of Five-twenty Bonds desiring to fund them otherwise than in the new Five per Cent. Government Loan, may do so with entire safety, at a profit of about twenty per cent., and without reduction of interest, by an exchange for the Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Price of the bonds, until further notice, 91, and accrued interest from May 1.

We also buy and sell Government Securities, and the bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and as agents of the United States Government will attend to the funding of 5-20s into the new United States Loan.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ TANNER & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 11 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK,

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange. Orders executed at the Stock and Gold Exchanges. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

Buy and sell First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, 2d May, 1871.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT THE CURRENT market prices of the day, FIRST-MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, maturing from 1896 to 1899, Coupons payable July 1 and Jan. 1.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been in operation as a through line, in connection with the Central Pacific Railroad, since May 10, 1869. Its earnings for the two years ending May 10, 1871, will be over $16,000,000. The amount of yearly interest on the First Mortgage Bonds is $1,634,220, gold. The net earnings for 1870 were $2,947,862 27. The increase of net earnings for the three months ending April 1, 1871, were $358,166 83 over the corresponding period for 1870.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Company, estimates the

Earnings of 1871 at	$9,000,000
And expenses at	4,500,000
Leaving the estimated net earnings	$4,500,000

MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

☞ WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

Have removed

TO NO. 18 WALL-ST.

We buy and sell Gold over the counter at Gold-Room quotations, free of commission.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount remaining unsold are offered at NINETY-TWO AND ONE-HALF and accrued interest.

The security of these bonds is beyond any question, and the price, in comparison with other first-class railroad bonds, very low.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 18, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	17
Broom-corn, bales	13
Beeswax	1
Cotton, bales	1,203
Eggs, bbls	1,831
Flour, bbls	13,037
Wheat, bushels	71,866
Corn, bushels	76,262
Oats, bushels	19,866
Peas, bushels	7,750
Beans, bushels	78
Corn-meal, bbls	1,767
Corn-meal, bags	600
Flax, bales	6
Hops, bales	211
Hides, No	772

Hides, bdls 415
Leather, sides 14,718
Pork, bbls 542
Cheese, pks 927
Cheese, boxes 3,508
Tallow, pks 162
Lard, pkgs 148
Lard, kegs 1,035
Grease, pkgs 154
Oil Lard, bbls 25
Starch, boxes 1,400
Tobacco, hhds 510
Tobacco, bxs. and cs 294
Whisky, bbls 399
Wool, bales 214

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Russia*, for Liverpool—437 bales Cotton, 272 pks. Tobacco, 101 hhds. Tobacco, 53 tcs. Tobacco, 28 pkgs. Sundries; 1,000 bushels Wheat, 5,183 bushels Corn, 2 bales Skins, 9 bales Bags, 51 boxes Bacon, 10 bdls Sweeps, 422 boxes Cheese.

By the bark *Mentor*, for Stettin—2,806 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Emelia*, for Brindisi—5,360 cases Refined Petroleum.

BAGGING—Have been in limited request at $6 75@$7 25 for Forts, and at 20@29 75 for Peoria, ₰ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in moderate demand at 35c. @38½c. for Yellow, ₰ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been quoted firm, with a fair trade in progress in seasonable styles.

BRICKS—The supply has been fair, and the demand moderate within our former range.

CANDLES—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

CEMENT—Has been slow of sale at previous quotations.

COAL—Has been in slight request, and weak and irregular in price.

COCOA—Has been quiet but firm. Stocks light.

COFFEE—Has been in fair but quoted steady; 900 bags Santos, by the *Moxy*, were sold on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands, this morning, was 72,916 bags here, and 56,844 bags at the other distributing ports. Account movements in other than Rio, Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up this: 2,000 bags Ceylon, 1,784 bags Costa Rica, 745 bags Maracaibo, sold in lots for consumption within our range. 469 bags Rio, Domingo, sold for export to Antwerp on private terms; 1,000 bags San Domingo shipped to Hamburg by first hands. Stock of other than Rio, in first hands, 37,789 bags.

COPPER—We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Manilla, 18c.@19c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16c.; Rio, 16c.@ 18c.; in bond; Native Ceylon, 14c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@ 17c.; Manilla, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15¾c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@10c., gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been more active for early delivery, largely for export, at full previous prices; sales, 5,490 bales, including 3,327 bales to shippers, 1,562 bales to spinners, 322 bales to speculators, and 439 bales in transit. For forward delivery business has been less active, opening at an advance of ¼c. ₰ lb., subsequently yielding slightly, and finally closing with a fair show of steadiness; sales since our last 8,400 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for May, 100 bales at 14¼c., 100 bales at 14 13-16c., 200 bales at 14 15-16c., 200 bales at 15c.; June, 100 bales at 14¾c., 600 bales at 14 15-16c., 200 bales at 15c.; July, 100 bales at 15c.; 200 bales at 15¼c.; August, 200 bales at 15¼c.; 100 bales at 15¾c.; September, 100 bales at 15¾c. And today, for May, 700 bales at 15c.; 400 bales at 14 15-16c.; 100 bales, May, at 14¾c.; 100 bales, June, at 15c.; 100 bales, July, at 15¼c.; 200 bales, August, at 15¾c.; 100 bales, September, at 15¾c., together; June, 500 bales at 15¼c.; 600 bales at 15 1-16c.; 600 bales at 15c.; July, 900 bales at 15¾c.; 900 bales at 15 5-16c.; 200 bales at 15¾c.; 200 bales, July, and 200 bales, August, at 15¾c., together; 100 bales, July, and 100 bales, August, at 15¼

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
SICILIAN VESPERS, (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Mme. Agatha States and Messrs. Vitani, Orlandini, Susini and Bacelli.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
RANDALL'S THUMB. Leading characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Fisher, Marlowe, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st. and 6th-av.
A WINTER'S TALE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mark Smith, Sheridan, and Mrs. Mcilenhauer and Miss Pateman.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
KIT, OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. Leading characters by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau and Miss Rose Evans.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Mathews, Davidge, De Vere, Miss Linda Dolts and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Mortimer, Pearson, and Miss Ada Harland.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.
28th-st., corner Broadway.
NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
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The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum..... 3
Two copies, one year..... 5
Ten copies, one year..... 25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2
Five copies, one year..... 8
Ten copies, one year..... 15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year..... 25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the same rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Versailles forces are intrenching themselves within 200 yards of the Auteuil Gate of Paris, which, though much battered, is not weak enough to be assaulted. Montrouge responds feebly to the fire of the Versaillists. The bombardment is incessant. The Germans are said to be taking possession of many commanding positions, with the intent to attack the east side of Paris. The official journal of Versailles ascribes the delay of the Government to the desire to spare the innocent portion of the inhabitants. The Commune has resolved to form a central club of women, for the purpose of disarming runaways. There is great agitation among the people, and distrust of the Commune grows universal. Arrests are becoming general. MM. CLEMENT and BRUNEL, of the Commune, have been arrested. A body of 10,000 insurgents attempted, on Tuesday, to surprise the Government forces at Neuilly, but were repulsed. Another attack was made on Wednesday on the same position, but with little result. Heavy columns of troops were near Passy yesterday for a battle. The number of persons killed by the explosion in the Avenue du Trocadero is estimated at from 50 to 200. The Assembly has adopted entire the Treaty of Frankfort. Gen. CHANZY objected during the debate to the territorial exchange, but M. THIERS and Gen. DUCROT insisted on the advantage of retaining and strengthening Belfort....In the British House of Commons, last night, Mr. DISRAELI spoke against the Budget at length....The new Spanish loan has been introduced in the London market....It is reported that the Turkish Government will make a fresh issue of bonds to the amount of $30,000,000.

GENERAL.

A force of 800 insurgents was marching on Panama at the latest dates, May 15, and a battle was imminent, as the Government troops intended to offer a stout resistance. The steamer *Montijo* was still at large, and her movements were unknown. The Commissioners sent to confer with the rebels had effected the release of several prisoners held by them. A steamer on the Magdalena River exploded her boilers recently, killing fourteen persons.

The United States Senate spent the day yesterday in the examination of the cases of the contumacious witnesses who still refuse to answer Mr. CARPENTER'S questions.

EDWARD H. RULLOFF was hanged yesterday, in the yard of the Binghamton Jail, for the murder of FREDERICK A. MIRRICK, on the 18th of August. He died with firmness. His last night was somewhat restless and he slept but little. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning he was removed to a room on the second floor of the jail so that he might not see the final preparations. This room had a window opening upon the hill outside, on which hundreds of people were gathered at an early hour, and he frequently, during the morning, exhibited himself at this window and was seen by the multitude, but was in no way discouraged by the publicity. RULLOFF, in his last interview with his counsel, expressed a wish for the latter to take charge of his body to await the orders of his brother. The body was accordingly delivered to Mr. BECKER after it had been placed in the coffin provided by the Sheriff.

The Montgomery County, Ohio, Democratic Convention met yesterday in Dayton, and appointed delegates to the State Convention. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM reported from the Committee on Resolutions a series drafted by himself, which, it is assumed, are to form the basis of a "new departure" platform. They accept the Republican situation, and apologize for Democratic delinquencies.

The President has nominated Commodore B. F. SANDS to be Rear-Admiral; Capts. REED WORDEN and STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD to be Commodores, and Commander EDWARD BARRETT to be Captain. Also, JAMES R. PARTRIDGE, of Maryland, to be Minister to Brazil, and WM. A. PILS, of Missouri, to be Minister Resident at Venezuela, and Gen. FRANZ SIGEL to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Ninth New-York District.

A boat containing three young men went over the Niagara Horse Shoe Falls yesterday afternoon. Their names and residences are unknown.

The steamer *John Lumsden* struck a bank in the Mississippi near Clarksville, Tenn., on Wednesday night, and sank to the boiler deck. No lives were lost.

The second quadrennial session of the General Conference of the Methodist Non-Episcopal Church has commenced at Pittsburg, Penn. Hon F. H. PIERPONT, of West Virginia, was elected permanent Chairman, being the first layman chosen to that office. Seventy-five delegates were present, and thirty more are expected.

The revenue receipts yesterday were $381,226, and the subscriptions to the new loan, $250,000. The customs receipts for the week ending May 6 are as follows: New-York, $2,544,738; Philadelphia, $248,745; Boston, $427,127; Baltimore, $306,969. Total, $3,530,579.

The Republicans of Kentucky yesterday nominated Gen. JOHN M. HARLAN for Governor, GEORGE M. THOMAS for Lieutenant-Governor, and a complete State ticket.

The Attorney-General of New-Brunswick, yesterday, moved a series of resolutions in the Assembly opposing the ratification of the Treaty of Washington, which, it is believed, will pass both Houses. The resolutions were supported by the opposition as well as the Government side of the Assembly. Strong feeling is said to exist in all the maritime provinces against the treaty.

The Purple Behind the Red.

If a single probability of the future can be foretold from the weary chaos and blood-stained madness that have settled on France, it is that out of this anarchy must spring a dictator. The populace may hurl down columns, and give new names to squares, but they do not thereby sanctify or lend permanence to principles—they merely create niches for the figure that is to come. Just as the son of ST. LOUIS made way for the Corsican, so the latter may herald by his overthrow the fresh tyrant of the future. It may be, however, that the star of the Napoleonic dynasty has not yet set, and, if reports are to be credited, such is the conviction of its deposed representative. "In three months," NAPOLEON III. is reported to have lately said, "we shall be in Paris." The anticipation is startling, but, whether desirable or not, there is assuredly something to be said for its likelihood. The horrible and, to all appearance, purposeless butchery now going on in and about Paris, may have a closer affinity to the *coup d' état* than is supposed. "When a crime is committed," said a wise man, "and the perpetrator is unknown, we must seek out whom it benefits." That the Commune could possibly succeed in its ostensible objects has been from the first incredible. None know this better than the cunning men who have stimulated its resistance and excesses. We cannot positively declare that Imperial agents and Imperial gold have fomented and sustained the present wretched condition of things; but it is clear that the longer that condition lasts, the greater will be the number of Frenchmen who will welcome any Government that promises stability and order, and that the *régime* under which these elements at least were assured for eighteen years, is the most promising, if not the sole available one, through which they can apparently be regained. From this point of view, the Purple may indeed be behind the Red; and the Commune may be fighting the battle of the Empire.

To the friends of progress and of liberty this is but a sorry prospect. That the slaughter and pecuniary cost of the late war should be succeeded by such a restoration must, in their eyes, be a terrible and crowning calamity. Yet it is undeniable that Paris, in a logical sense, is her own destroyer, since she precisely confirms the arguments which set forth her unfitness for free institutions. It is absolutely impossible, the Bonapartists have again and again declared, for Paris to govern herself; behold how she sets to work when she has the opportunity. There is no longer an Emperor, no longer a PIETRI, no longer a HAUSMANN; and the streets run with blood, foulness and desolation cover the once lovely city like a pall, there is no such thing as order, no such thing as justice. There are only childish screaming and gesticulation, mingled with plentiful murders, a fratricidal contest miserable alike to victor and vanquished, and the pulling down of monuments that attested the strength as well as the weakness of France, and which Frenchmen will be taxed, no doubt, in the sequel, to replace. Besides this, there is one conspicuous theory the fallacy of which is not less palpable than its folly. This is the theory that Paris can successfully cope with France. The Reds, that is to say, pin their hopes upon a topographical and numerical blunder, the effect of which is inevitably to depress the Commune and exalt the Empire. Outside of Paris are the friends of NAPOLEON III., not within it; unless, indeed, we reckon the chiefs of the Commune among the number. The longer this intestine broil continues, the greater, we may be sure, will be the number of those who will welcome any political movement that will stop it, and in stopping it bring order and peace. The longer too, that Paris in the name of democracy defies France, the more formidable will become the chances of the Empire. Three millions cannot long fight thirty-six, and the demonstrated necessity for keeping the turbulent populace well in check would give additional strength to his Government, should NAPOLEON III. reascend the throne.

As regards the Germans, their interest in the matter is tolerably obvious. They are like the creditors of a firm of merchants, who, instead of going to work to earn money to pay their debts, are exhausting their substance by litigation among themselves. The national debt of France is now so large as to suggest various critical possibilities hereafter. It exceeds six thousand millions of dollars in gold. Few sober calculators would depend on the steady liquidation of the war indemnity at the hands of the Red Republicans; and, although the increase of the national debt of France, during the eighteen years of the rule of NAPOLEON III., is estimated at a sum greater than the whole national debt of Great Britain, the German claims would probably fare better at the hands of the Empire than those of the Republic. It may be added that the German ability to be lenient, must depend in some measure on the probabilities of immunity from attack. Prince BISMARCK might safely depend that NAPOLEON III., if restored, would never again attack Prussia; and such dependence could hardly be as strong, were France under any other conceivable authority. Yet it would be unfavorable to the interests of both NAPOLEON III. and Germany were that power to intervene actively in his behalf. If we suppose the German authorities to desire the Imperial restoration, their posture of tentative inactivity is far more likely to conduce to that end than would be one of energetic intervention. The latter might, it is true, be immediately successful, but it also might speedily be followed by an anti-Imperial revolution, and a repudiation of German claims. Better, we may suppose those shrewd tacticians to reflect, that the Reds should exhaust themselves, and learn their lesson now, than get it at an infinitely higher price hereafter.

These various speculations may, of course, be falsified by events. It may be that NAPOLEON III. will never again sit on the throne of his uncle. Yet there are considerations strongly indicative of an opposite probability; and many will find in those considerations reasons to temper their regret. We should all rather see free institutions established and flourishing in France than any form of despotism, however paternal; yet if Frenchmen are to keep on indefinitely cutting each other's throats, most of us might gradually become reconciled to whatever can terminate the effusion of blood, and bring protection to industry and safety to property. It may be added that to those who have studied the Parisian character, there are perceptible curious tokens of impending change which have had historic analogies before. When the column of the Place Vendome came down, the soldiers of the National Guard spat in the face of the statue of the Emperor, and beat the senseless body with their rifles. It sounds like paradox to infer from this any reaction of friendly feeling toward the Imperial dynasty; and so it would be in any other country than France, and in any other city than Paris.

Republican Opinion in Pennsylvania.

Several Republican newspapers in this State are in the habit of making virulent attacks on the Administration of President GRANT. Some of these attacks are manifestly prompted by the corrupt Democrats, who can use money in more ways than one. But notwithstanding all these attempts, the great mass of Republicans refuse to be led by those who seek to deliver the Nation into the hands of the Democratic party. The electoral college of Pennsylvania is second in importance only to New-York, and exerts equal influence on the formation of political opinions. Indeed, the influence of Pennsylvania on Republican opinion is perhaps even greater than that of New-York. The Republican State Convention which was held at Harrisburg on the 18th, declared unreservedly.

"That the Administration of President GRANT meets the full approval of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania. His financial policy, by which the national debt is steadily reduced; the reduction in expenditures of the Government; honest collection of the revenues; his fidelity to the principle of human rights, through which the liberty of all is to be secured in every part of the land; his loyalty to the people, in having no policy to enforce against their will, and the spotless integrity of his Administration, merit the continued confidence of the American people, and point to him as an honored leader of our party now, and a proper standard-bearer of the Republican Party in 1872."

The Republican Party of Pennsylvania does not think it too early to discuss the question of the next Presidency, and the above resolution is a significant reply to the fault-finders. The administration of Gen. GRANT is emphatically approved, and the President himself is named as the choice of the Republicans of Pennsylvania in 1872. The Convention had a more important duty to perform than the nomination of State officers. Its members felt that the result in Pennsylvania next Fall would have a very considerable influence on the canvass of 1872, and wisely resolved not to allow their opinions to remain doubtful. The Presidential succession is always a troubled question in the State canvass which immediately precedes the national nominating Convention. The Republicans of Pennsylvania have not avoided the issue, but have chosen to express unreserved confidence in Gen. GRANT, This will cause another change in the programme of the *Herald*.

Previous to the Republican National Convention of 1864, the same factious opposition which is now being made to the Administration of President GRANT was directed against Mr. LINCOLN. Then, as now, it was confined to a comparatively limited section of the party. When the point came to be decided, the party felt that a change at that important crisis would greatly endanger, if not destroy, the objects it had at heart, and Mr. LINCOLN was re-elected. Since then, the rebellion has been conquered, and the Union restored, but the danger has not wholly passed away. That the Union was not destroyed, and that the country is now at peace, are results wholly due to the Republican Party. The restoration of the Union was jeopardized for the moment by the course taken by ANDREW JOHNSON. Gen. GRANT, Commander of the Army and acting Secretary of War, lent efficient aid to Congress in thwarting the plans of President JOHNSON. With the lessons of those few weeks deeply impressed on his mind, Gen. GRANT came to the Presidency declaring that he had no policy to enforce against the will of the people. His acts have proved that this declaration was earnestly made, and the people at large, although quiet and unexcited, cordially approve of his efforts in their behalf. The resolution of the Pennsylvania Convention speaks the sentiment of the whole party when it affirms that there is today no man more entitled to the confidence of the whole country than President GRANT. Those who find fault with his policy, which the Republicans of Pennsylvania say is that of the people, do not suggest a better one: and it will puzzle them to find a man who is, upon the whole, more deserving of support and encouragement than the present incumbent of the Presidential office.

South American Trade.

South American trade has not attracted from Congress and the mercantile community of the United States that attention which so important an interest demands. Previous to the Franco-Prussian war, this trade was almost entirely controlled by England and France. Since then, France has been too much occupied at home to give any attention to foreign commerce. England, prompt to seize every commercial advantage, and being already in the field, appropriated the share of France, and now has almost a monopoly of South American trade. It is not our intention to present a long array of figures to prove the proposition that the trade would be of benefit to this country. We are a manufacturing people. South America is a large consumer of manufactures and machinery, and produces many articles which we consume. For coffee, dye and cabinet woods, medicinal herbs and barks, crude indian-rubber, hides, tallow, and many other articles of South American production, we are compelled to pay money, for the balance of trade is against us. There is no reason for the existence of this state of affairs but our own neglect. Our relations with the different Governments of South America are, and always have been, friendly. Many of these Governments are modeled on our own, and the United States have always befriended them when encroached on by the Powers of Europe.

Our commercial marine is a wreck. Before the war, our ships competed successfully for cargoes with those of England, in every part of the world. How to restore this trade is a question of vital importance. While we were in the midst of war, which engrossed every energy of the country, an important change was made in the material of construction, and the means of propelling ships. Iron was substituted for wood, and steam for sails. When peace allowed attention to be again turned to commerce, the United States were without ships, and the place which we formerly held was occupied. We were slow to recognize the fact that the day of wooden and sailing ships was passed. It seemed impossible that the clipper-ship could be superseded. But, after two or three years of hesitation, we were compelled to acknowledge the fact that the age of iron and steam had come. But, even after this acknowledgment, we were unable to commence using the new material for the construction of ships. The reason assigned for this is that onerous duties make the building of iron ships in this country so expensive, that competition with England is impossible. We have frequently pointed out the good grounds which exist for these complaints, and it is quite time that Congress gave the subject proper consideration. The fact is undisputed that the *materiel* of the commercial marine has changed, and that this change is one obstruction to winning back our lost advantages. Until our ship-builders are enabled to compete with foreign builders, there is little hope of a change for the better.

If, however, we have lost our trade with one part of the world, we should try and compensate the loss by increasing our trade with other parts. South America is at our own doors, and our relations with its several Governments are friendly. The trade offers many inducements. We are now large purchasers of many South American products from middle men, when we should buy in the home market. This market is to a considerable extent occupied, but it is not impossible, with proper efforts, to create a demand for our surplus manufactures and machinery. This trade offers an opportunity for extending our commerce, and of building up our commercial marine. The effort will have to be well sustained, and we must not give up the trial with the first defeat.

A Chinese Puzzle.

The resolutions and figures published by the four jugglers who constitute the "Board of Apportionment," as the result of their action in the matter of reducing the expenses of the City Government, furnish an interesting study for persons who delight in solving riddles. We defy any man who is not an expert in that kind of business to get an intelligible idea, from the report as published, of what the Board has done or proposes to do. There is an evident design to give an impression to the public that the estimates for the different departments have been cut down about one-half by the Board of Apportionment, and that there is to be a consequent reduction of fifty per cent. in the expenses of the City Government; but when the reader comes to look for the items of this boasted retrenchment, and to try and find out what the actual expenses of any one department are to be, he is immediately lost in a fog as dense as that which pervades the office of Controller CONNOLLY. Take the following for example:

Resolved, That a reduction of fifty per cent. be made on all appropriations *except salaries and such appropriations as cannot be reduced by reason of existing contracts or provisions of law*, and that, in accordance with such reduction, the following amounts be appropriated to the several departments of the City and County Governments for the purposes stated.

Then follows a list of the various departments of the City Government, with the "estimates" of each and the amounts "appropriated" by the Board. The fact that the "estimates" are reduced just one-half in all the departments alike, shows that no discrimination was used by the Board, and that its action was not grounded on any just or intelligent basis. We accordingly find that some of the departments which sent in reasonable estimates will be utterly unable to go on under the fifty per cent. reduction. The Health Department, for instance, whose estimate was only $162,000, (TWEED'S Department being $2,563,900,) is cut down to $81,500, —which, according to a statement made at a meeting of the Health Board on Wednesday, is entirely inadequate to defray the necessary expenses of the Board, even if there should be no unusual sickness or epidemic during the coming season. The estimates for the Board of Education are also cut down from $1,125,500 to $562,750. These "estimates," however, were only for building purposes, and the reduction would seem to be reasonable in view of the published statement of the Board, that the school accommodations were already ample. But we find on perusing the proceedings of the Board of Education at a meeting held Wednesday evening the following:

A copy of the acts passed 25th April, 1871, was read by the Clerk, authorizing the Controller to issue Public School Building Fund stock to the amount of $680,000, bearing seven per cent. interest, for the use of the Board in erecting public school-houses in the City of New-York; also, authorizing the Controller to issue stock to the amount of $200,000, bearing seven per cent. interest, for the completion of the Normal College. They were referred to the Committee on Finance.

It appears, then, that in addition to the building fund of $562,750, appropriated by the Board of Apportionment out of the taxes of the current year, the Department of Instruction is authorized by special acts to run the City in debt $680,000 more. It will probably turn out, on investigation, that many other departments of the City Government are also provided for in a similar way; so that the pretense of "retrenchment" on the part of TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL is only a sham. The sums appropriated by them to the various departments afford no clue whatever to the amounts actually to be expended. We published some days ago a table of the amounts authorized by the recent Legislature to be raised by the issue of City bonds during the ensuing year, in addition to the $25,000,000 to be raised by direct tax. Since then we have heard of several additional items, including this appropriation for the Board of Education, which were not included in the table; and an examination of the laws on file in the Secretary of State's office would doubtless reveal many more items that were never heard of until the Legislature adjourned. So far as has yet been ascertained, the amount to be added to the permanent debt of the City by the issue of bonds this year is upward of seventeen millions of dollars:

For the Viaduct Railway	$5,000,000
For park improvements	3,000,000
For dock improvements	3,000,000
For water-pipes, metres, &c	1,500,000
For Tweed's pure and wholesome water job	1,000,000
For completing the Tweed monument, (New Court-house)	750,000
For fire-alarm telegraph	450,000
For parade-ground, Fifty-ninth-street	350,000
For Court-house, Ninth Judicial District	300,000
For Court-house, Third Judicial District	300,000
For Sheriff O'Brien's claims	250,000
For repairing sewers	100,000
For care of persons having contagious diseases	100,000
For new bell-tower, Third Judicial District	50,000
For building fund, Board of Education	88,000
Total	$17,030,000

The above sums, added to the twenty-five millions to be raised and spent by the Board of Apportionment under the "Two per cent." tax bill, make the total cost of running the City Government for the present year *forty-two millions and thirty thousand dollars*. In the words of the *World*:

"Comment upon these *reforms* is hardly necessary. The figures speak for themselves. It should, however, be remembered that this is one of the results of recommitting municipal affairs to the charge of the municipal government."

Palace Street-Cars.

There is no doubt that all classes of our population furnish a respectable quota of individuals who are anxious to find, at whatever cost, some means of City travel through which they may be guaranteed exemption from the numerous drawbacks of our present street-cars. Considering the urgency of the needed reform, we are willing to waive the legal right of the public to demand essential safeguards, without the imposition of extra rates of charge, in return for the remunerative monopolies the companies have received in their charters. We shall be content to suffer a delay in the just fulfillment of all the duties these corporations owe to the public, if they will but use reasonable diligence to perform them for pay. With this reservation, we commend the experiment of drawing-room street-cars. But it is nevertheless our duty to point out the very glaring faults and excesses with which the public is confronted at the very beginning of this enterprise, and which, if successful on the Third-avenue line, will of course be imitated on the others.

First, the overcharge is excessive and exorbitant. The present rate is five cents; these cars propose to exact fifteen. Now, while there is nothing in the temper or habits of our people to prevent their paying extra for a reserved seat, and civil treatment, it is simply preposterous to try their patience by this sort of extortion. Double pay would be exacting enough in all conscience; to ask treble is simply miserly exorbitance on the part of the Company. To base the demand on any alleged additional expense is, of course, absurd. Neither the fine upholstery, nor the absence of overcrowding, can justify it. Besides, these elegant hangings, and these artistically woven bouquets, will tarnish and wilt in the dust and heat of Summer, and in the equally destructive slop and slush of Winter. If it be urged that the price is intended to insure exclusiveness, then we answer that while a fare of ten cents could exclude the objectionable majority, a fare of fifteen would not exclude perhaps the very worst fraction of that same class, viz., the reckless bullies and the plotting thief. But further, such a theory of exclusion is wrong and mischievous. If the public must pay additional fares let it be for comfort and protection, and not to foster a sentimental fastidiousness. Class distinctions are unhappily growing fast enough without the aid of such artificial stimulants. Nor will this proposed tariff bear comparison with similar social imposts. You can buy your reserved seat, your advance ticket, your secured berth, your exclusive state-room, at the theatre, on the railroad-car, in the steam-boat, and elsewhere; but in no one of these cases does the management dream of superadding a cost of two hundred per cent. to the average rates.

The final excuse which may perhaps be urged for this excess, is as fallacious as the others. The Company may, perhaps, say they intend to run the palace-car over a longer route. If this be the intention, then the management make the fatal blunder of falling far short of the necessities and demands of the hour. Even admitting that in such a case the distance might justify the charge, there remains the inevitable consequence that the palace-cars must be too few and infrequent, and that the Company is providing for drops while provoking a shower. If they choose to run a semi-occasional car into the country, let them do so. But at the same time let us have better cars, at reasonable fares, and plenty of them, too, for the daily tide of humanity that ebbs and flows from the City Hall to Central Park.

MINOR TOPICS.

The hints of a threatened reoccupation of Paris by the Prussians foreshadow the most dismal calamity to which France has yet been subjected. Some sanguine people thought that as the collapse of France before the military power of Germany was much less complete than that of Prussia before the armies of the First Empire, so its recuperation would be much more rapid. But Prussia, though shorn of population and territory after Jena, remained still a nation, and set herself, with a steadfast singleness of purpose, to repair the havoc of foreign conquest. France, on the contrary, is hopelessly divided against herself, and is merely a collection of discordant and irreconcilable factions. Politically, she has sunk to the level of Poland, and had Spain and Belgium been relatively as powerful as Russia and Austria, we should probably have seen another triple partition. As it is, a reoccupation of Paris by the German troops could only inaugurate a Prussian protectorate, which would save France from herself, only to complete her self-inflicted degradation.

Of RULLOFF, as of sundry other great criminals, it may fitly be said that nothing in the world became him so much as leaving it. The man acted to the last, but he acted with a nerve and determination which show how nearly the great felon escaped becoming a great man. A more ghastly evidence of the iron will that resided in the frame of RULLOFF could hardly have been given, than in the deliberate raising of the right hand and thrusting it into the pocket of his pantaloons while in the first sharp agony of strangulation. The philologist was doubtless conversant with the episode of the old English martyr, who, amid the flames, elevated both hands above his head in token of a blissful internal peace. RULLOFF acted out his martyrdom in the cause of science while on the very brink of an existence whose realities he had defied. An intensity of purpose so diabolical, was a patent disproof of the cant about his lunacy, and a defense of the righteous doom that sent so dangerous a foe of society beyond its pale.

Judge BEDFORD sent "Doctor" LOOKUP EVANS to the Penitentiary for three years and a half, accompanied by a stinging rebuke which was calculated to pierce even the hardened sensibility of so abandoned a criminal. In warning the professional miscreants of whom EVANS is a sample, that a similar penalty awaited them the moment they were convicted in that Court, the Judge might fitly have reminded the Police that a very slight increase of vigilance would enable them to make considerable gaps in the ranks of that abominable fraternity. The case of ANN O'NEIL can be matched any week in this City. Every grade of social position has its corresponding professors of the art of murder and its perpetual roll of consenting victims. "The offense is rank and smells to heaven," and it will tax the combined energies of the Bench, the Pulpit and the Press to make any sensible impression upon it.

A movement is in progress in the English metropolis for the establishment of temporary small-pox hospitals, for people above the rank of paupers, which might be profitably imitated here. As is well known, the accommodation on Blackwell's Island is stretched to its utmost capacity. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have shown a marked unwillingness to spend a cent more than they were absolutely compelled to do, for the proper housing and treatment of small-pox patients. With us, a proportion of these, still larger than in England, are able to pay for hospital accommodation. There is no obvious reason why special quarters should not be provided for such, to be maintained at the charge of the patients. Increased chances of recovery could thus be afforded to the class who have a legitimate claim upon the public bounty, as well as to those who are able and willing to pay for relief from overcrowding and defective attendance.

The Judges of the General Term of the Fifth Judicial District, have concurred in the decision rendered by one of their number, in the special term, declaring against the legality of the election of the FISK Board, and in favor of that of the RAMSEY Board of Directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company. The LENNOX Receivership is accordingly abolished, the duly-elected Directors are authorized to take immediate possession of the road, and to recover from the FISK party the costs of the action. It need hardly be said that the issue of this long-contested suit will be a fresh argument to the swindlers of Erie in favor of the passage of the Amended Code bill. Had the First Judicial District been entrusted with the case, and appeal foreclosed at that, how different might have been the result.

Reflective Frenchmen, in both hemispheres, recognize, with melancholy unanimity, the abdication of their country from a place among the nations. Says JOHN LEMOINNE, of of the *Débats*: "The result of the civil war will be to destroy the idea of country in the hearts where it had found a last asylum. * * Our fatherland no longer exists; France has suffered shipwreck. She is placed between the strangers who occupy her territory and the strangers who sit at the Hotel de Ville; between the guns on the right bank of the Seine, served by the Prussians, and those of the forts on the left bank, served by Poles, Irishmen, Sclaves, and all the Bohemianism of Europe." In the same strain writes the *Courrier des Etats Unis* with reference to the destruction of the Column Vendôme: "The true significance of this barbarous act is accurately expressed by a single word; the Place Vendôme will be called henceforth the Place Internationale. It was French, and is so no more; just as Paris is no longer French, and as France has ceased to be France. Frenchmen have a country no longer."

Canada was in hopes of securing under the *Alabama* claims treaty, the same commercial privileges enjoyed under the Reciprocity treaty. This hope has been disappointed, and a portion of the people, especially those of the maritime provinces, claim that the rights of the Dominion have been ignored. In New-Brunswick, opposition to the treaty is very decided, and meetings of the fishermen have been called to protest against ratification. The fishermen of Canada have at present an almost exclusive right to the best sea fisheries, but their market is limited. Canada does not consume the whole "catch," and the English demand is small. The treaty opens to them the market of the United States, and with equal enterprise they will be able to compete with the fishermen of New-England. Reciprocal fishing rights are granted, the Dominion Government, is relieved from the maintenance of a large and expensive police for protecting the fisheries, and a cause of perpetual dispute is removed. The expansion of this important industry is limited in Canada by the demands of the home market, and it is in consequence closed against large numbers who would engage in it if the occupation promised remunerative wages. The opposition is prompted by a very narrow view of this provision of the treaty, as well as of the true interests of Canada.

Judge COPER, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Mead County, Kentucky, made an important ruling with regard to the admissibility of negro testimony. The Kuklux of that State have been in little fear of punishment for the outrages committed by them on negroes, for the reason that the only witnesses were their companions, or the outraged colored men and their families. Judge COPER holds that the statute of the State of Kentucky, which excludes negro testimony in all cases to whom whites are parties, is repugnant to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void. The Grand Jury were instructed to receive negro testimony in all cases, and, if the evidence was sufficient to find an indictment, without regard to the race or color of the witnesses. The Judge said that when he assumed his office, he swore, as a part of his judicial oath, to support the Constitution of the United States, and, feeling that oath of binding force, he deemed it his duty to instruct the jury that all provisions of State Constitution, or laws which abridged the rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, were void. The charge is very ably and closely reasoned. Were all the Judges in the Southern States as learned, impartial, and conscientious as Judge COPER, the problem of reconstruction would soon be solved, and equal rights before the law enjoyed by citizens, whether white or black.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MR. OLE BULL'S CONCERT.

The limited space at our command precludes publication of so lengthened a notice of Mr. OLE BULL'S concert, given at the Academy of Music last evening, as the affair deserved. We must therefore be content to say that Mr. BULL played in his most telling style, and dealt, in so doing, a liberal measure of those singular and ever-appreciated feats with which, as a worthy follower of PAGANINI, his method abounds. Miss CASSIE REEZ assisted Mr. BULL, and sang "Ah! Caro Nome," "O! Luce" and VENZANO'S waltz, three performances which have already received attention here. Further aid was supplied by M. CASTAGNER, an artist unknown to us hitherto, but whose talent is not likely to be concealed in the future. M. CASTAGNER is an oboeist of the genuine French school—as chiefly evidenced by his phrasing—and his playing is altogether unique for fullness of tone and fluency, clearness and variety. He will be a most valued recruit to the concert-room, and his success last night, we are sure, only foreshadowed many equally agreeable tributes to his merit. The remaining soloist was Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN, who recited a fantasia on Mr. OLE BULL'S new piano. This instrument can be best defined, in brief, as one in which much of the cast and wrought iron used about the sounding-board of the familiar clavecin is discarded, and in which the board is of thick pine wood, formed of many pieces so as to secure fineness of grain, and strengthened by wooden ribs below. It is claimed that Mr. BULL'S piano, like his own violin, will be improved by years. On this point, of course, posterity will be called upon for its judgment. We are constrained to admit that the generation occupying the Academy last night could hardly commend the invention for the homogeneity, richness or brilliancy of its utterances. Accompaniments to the soloists' work, as well as several concerted instrumental compositions, were done full justice to by an orchestra under the leadership of Mr. CARL BERGMANN.

ITALIAN OPERA.

While noting the intended performance of "The Sicilian Vespers" at the Academy, this evening, we are glad to repeat the information just supplied us as to a prolongation of Mr. ALBITES' season. The proposed representations in Philadelphia are postponed, and the company whose labors have been so widely appreciated, will remain here throughout next week. Monday they will sing "Crispino e la Comare;" Wednesday, "Lucia;" Friday, "Don Giovanni," and Saturday, as a matinee affair, "Faust." We congratulate the local public, and hope that Philadelphia's prospective pleasures are deferred and not destroyed.

CONCERT TO MME. MORENSI.

A concert has been tendered by prominent citizens of Brooklyn to the well-known contralto, Mme. MORENSI, on the occasion of her return from Europe, after a six years' absence. The concert will be given at the Brooklyn Academy on Wednesday evening, May 24. Beside Mme. MORENSI, there will appear on this occasion Mrs. GULAGER, the soprano, Mr. H. MILLARD, tenor, Mr. M. J. LOMBARD, basso, and a fine orchestra from the Philharmonic Society. A new feature here will be added in the introduction of a pipe organ, on which Mr. G. W. WARREN will preside. Mme. MORENSI has, we are assured, many warm friends in Brooklyn, and, as we doubt not this concert will be one of much artistic merit, we anticipate its substantial success.

The Ruler of New-York.

I have known TWEED for very many years. He is a man without shame, and very nearly without fear. A newspaper attack will make DICK CONNOLLY think that a vigilance committee is going to hang him straightway, and he will cringe and writhe in pitiable terror, for he is really nothing but a "Fence," like DICKENS' Fagan, and when he dies, even if he dies in his bed, he will go through the same contortions. SWEENY feels a newspaper attack like a man of education and worldly wisdom, who has lived long enough to feel that the good opinion of the world is the highest felicity; but, unwilling to give up his bad power, he can only sit and mope and have a mental spell of sickness every time he is admonished that no one respects him. But BILL TWEED, or "Tweedy," as they call him, is perfectly callous; nothing impresses him; he has fits of good nature, spells of licentiousness, a good deal of gluttony, and most of the lower tastes well kept in check; but for all, he is a powerful business man, always at work, never wearied out, never thoughtful, stirring from morn till midnight, doing a great part of this work himself, a fair judge of agents, a big brutal nature, equal to the most brutal situation and animated with the same spirit which drives a mill or runs STEWART'S dry-goods house —confidence, economy, energy, enterprise. He is a man of big build, brown complexion, square head, square shoulders, big limbs and feet, gray eyes, and a quick, prompt manner, without a particle of suavity or sentimentality in him. If you were to go over and see him now, and say: "I have come here to write a sketch of you exactly as you are, and I want the points," TWEED would reply: "I would give them, my son, to you, if it could be done in a minute, but there is a thousand things just now on my hands. I am on the make; you put that down, sure. I keep my eyes wide open for whatever comes along; stick my arm down as far as it will go, and pull my hand out as full as I can. Stick to

RULLOFF.

The Sentence of the Law Executed Upon the Murderer.

Final Scenes in the Life of the Hardened Criminal.

Details of His Last Hours—The Felon Firm to the Last—Scenes at the Scaffold—Startling Incidents.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BINGHAMTON, Thursday, May 18, 1871.

This elegant, thriving city, filled with a hospitable, prosperous, and Christian people, at 11:26 o'clock this morning concluded the nine months' struggle, with a man who has been called the modern Eugene Aram, but who is better described as the incarnation of total depravity. There is a supreme satisfaction in the minds of all the inhabitants of this city that at last, after a warfare of thirty years upon the laws of the land, EDWARD H. RULLOFF no longer preys upon mankind.

The last twelve hours of the life of this monster was symmetrical with all its preceding years of infamy. The story of his last days has been fully told in previous letters and dispatches down to 12½ o'clock this morning, when the gallows was only 12 hours distant, and the murderer of vast pretense was left alone with his keepers and his philological hobby. He turned to his dictionaries, but THOMAS JOHNSON, one of his keepers, saw that his attention to them was a mere pretense, as he observed that RULLOFF had a book wrong side up, which he had seemed to be carefully examining for some time. Upon making this discovery he was emboldened to break in upon the meditations of the learned outlaw by asking him if his business in this world had all been closed. He answered in the affirmative, and thenceforward made but few attempts to convince his watchers that he was engaged in those studies of language by which he so persistently sought to delude the world. He turned with the philology of his unbalanced mind from philology to obscenity, and endeavored to beguile the night with vile anecdotes. Next this man of magical mind sought to push the impending horror from him by stale devices, and occupied himself by the old puzzle of arranging figures so that added they would make fifteen either way. He made several failures at this, but finally succeeded with this example:

2	9	4
7	5	3
6	1	8

With these trifles the moments were wasted.

RULLOFF returned to the occupation which had before engrossed him. He spoke occasionally to his keepers, and said once in answer to a question of Mr. JOHNSON in relation to the alleged autobiography, that the history of his life was all he should leave as a record of himself. He told the story of his last crime precisely as he related it to the Supreme Court at Elmira when he was resentenced, and with terrible emphasis again declared that JARVIS, not himself, fired the shot which killed MITRICK.

The clock in the parlor of Sheriff MARTIN striking 5 in the morning, the condemned, who was at the moment walking nervously up and down the corridor, which was used as a cell for his benefit, suddenly stopped and listened intently. Evidently he had not been able to count the strokes, for he turned to his keepers and asked the hour. Being told that it was 5 o'clock, he said, with more of true feeling in his tone than had been before noticed, "My time is getting short," and turned to his dictionaries again, but his preoccupation with them was more evidently a sham than before. While he was thus engaged, Mr. STILLSON, one of the watchers, picked up a religious work called the *Cross in the Cell*, sent to the prisoner a few days before by some unknown person, and desiring a memento of his charge, asked the prisoner to write his name in the book. RULLOFF looked at it just enough to see what it was and then said: "I don't buy, or read, or believe such d——d stuff, and don't want my name in it." He resumed his walk and seemed the better for his contemptuous fling at the faith of his fellow-men.

At 7 o'clock in the morning he was removed from the cell, where he had lived so many months, to a room on the second floor, where he would be out of the way of the last preparations for the execution which would soon commence. He easily divined the meaning of the change but made no remark upon it and stepped lightly and firmly from the corridor which he knew he would never enter again except to pass through it on his way to his doom; and he seemed really interested in his new quarters. The room had a large window looking out upon a wide landscape, with the Court-house where he had been tried in the foreground, while the hills beyond the Susquehanna filled up the background of the picture. He eagerly approached this window, and as at that early hour the news of his removal had not been spread abroad, and no one was upon the ground below to stare at him, he stood for some minutes looking steadfastly at the broad expanse of country smiling beneath the morning sun, and glorious with the fresh glad greenness of the Spring. What passed through his mind as he enjoyed this contemplation of nature, to which he had been so long unused, cannot even be conjectured, as he turned from the window without remark.

For a time he was alone with the two watchers, but even in this privacy he kept up the ghastly farce of joccularity, walking up and down the room, kicking out his feet saying, not once but often, "Look out—this horse will kick." Presently Patrolman SEARS, of the Binghamton Police entered the room upon an errand, and RULLOFF approached him in the most friendly manner, and after shaking hands took the officer's belt and club from him. Brandishing the latter, he said with a laugh, "I've a notion to whack you over the head with it," but the laugh was one SEARS will remember, with pain, as it seemed to him like the wail of a hyena baited to its death. After the officer went out, this man of brutish callousness happened to see a copy of the *Book of Martyrs* lying on the table, and picking it up he turned over the leaves for a few minutes with some interest, but his consuming vanity cropped out again when he laid down the book with the remark: "You see I'm not the first of the martyrs."

After his ascent to the room where the last three hours of his life were spent, philology, as a labor real or pretended, departed from him. After that he had no more resort to lexicons, and jotted down no more of those vagaries with which he has amazed the ignorant and amused the learned world. Whatever he might be doing it was plain that every moment was now intensely employed by a desperate struggle to maintain that control of himself which he had established. It was plain from his actions that his pride in his learning had been lost in his desire to die game, and thus disappoint the world which would not appreciate him, and expected to see him flinch at last from his fate. Once his attendants had seen his knees shake, and great drops of the sweat of agony start out upon his forehead, and he appeared himself to be conscious of and frightened by these symptoms of coming collapse. Because of this fear, the world was spared the infliction of his philology during his last hours. But he was to crowd these awful moments with exhibitions of what is called, in the homely, energetic words of the people he wronged, his "cussedness." He had eaten no breakfast, but had not declined a large bowl of coffee which was left with him, and from which he drank a small quantity at short intervals, thus keeping up his physical strength. A message was brought to him that Rev. J. D. POPE, pastor of a Baptist Church at Norwich, Broome County, and Rev. A. REYNOLDS, of Oxford, another neighboring village, were down stairs, and while not desiring to thrust themselves upon him, were ready to extend to him all the consolation in their power. The churlish heathen could not declare his independence of God and man except by sending word to these meek servants of the lowly Master, "I won't see them—their stuff's all —— bosh." Shortly after this incident GEORGE BECKER and N. D. WHITNEY, his counsel, appeared for a parting interview, and the condemned, for the first time during this awful morning, gave some evidence of his humanity. Seeing the evident distress upon the face of Mr. BECKER, RULLOFF said: "Am sorry to see you so concerned about me. You must feel worse about it than I do." Mr. BECKER then asked him if he had anything to say to him, and was answered in the negative; then glancing at the persons in the room, the lawyer asked if he had anything he wished to whisper, but again received a negative reply. But it was then that RULLOFF first intimated any concern about his affairs, which he did by saying that he desired Mr. BECKER to take charge of his body, and, placing it in a vault, retain it a sufficient time to allow his brother to dispose of it; but in case the latter should not make any claim for it, he desired Mr. BECKER to have it decently buried, which the latter promised to do. His books, manuscripts and whatever else he had, he said belonged to his brother, and he desired that they should be secured for him, and this also Mr. BECKER assured him should be done. Having thus arranged these affairs, he turned to his traducers, and denounced the report of Drs. GRAY and VANDERPOEL as a "D——d lie," and what Dr. SAWYER has more recently said in disparagement of his philological work as a "D——d outrage." Suddenly he became retrospective, and was struck by the coincidence that he was arrested on the 18th of August—as he said; but he was not, for it was the 19th—and was to be hung on the 18th of May, and he added, "I've been here just nine months." Then he thanked Messrs. BECKER and WHITNEY for all they had done for him, and hoped they would be rewarded in this world. "As for me," he said, "my work is done, and it's one only future generations can appreciate." Then he shook hands with them, and the two gentlemen took their last leave of him.

After they were gone, came his first experience of the last dreadful ordeal. Sheriff ROOTS, of Tompkins, in whose hands the prisoner has been more tractable than in those of any one else, at about 10 o'clock entered his room, and telling him it was time to dress himself to go out, tendered his assistance. RULLOFF declined it, saying that he could arrange it himself, and proceeded to prepare his toilet, with no more appearance of tremor than he would have shown if he had been preparing himself for a festival. First taking off his garments, he put on the new shirt which had been provided him, and the new black pantaloons also at hand. He arranged his neck-tie with more care and his hair with more neatness than his custom had been, and in a few moments was ready, except as to his feet. A new pair of boots had been furnished him, and they being tight, his first attempt to pull them on was a failure. He then lay down upon the bed, and held his feet high above his head. The wondering attendant asking what he was doing that for, he answered that it was to let the swelling out of his feet, and that he was often compelled to do it. Whether or not this was one of his last exhibitions of charlatanism cannot be said but he soon succeeded in getting on the boots, and was ready for the

"Last scene of all
In this strange eventful history."

Meantime the whole city was striving to fix its eyes upon that scene. Hardly before the life in the jail that was to end in death had begun to stir, hundreds were swarming around the building, where they waited as patiently as if they expected the solid walls to part and afford them a view of the dreadful spectacle. Early in the day, the fact that RULLOFF had been seen at the middle window on the second floor was generally known, and drew the bulk of the curious to the east side of the building, where the patient were rewarded with several glimpses of the condemned during the morning, for RULLOFF was searching through the crowd for old Tompkins County acquaintances, who he had been assured by Sheriff ROOT were there. The crowd was an orderly and even solemn one, and nothing unseemly occurred up to the time I entered the jail; nor afterward so far as I was informed. It is true that every high point and building was seized by men morbidly anxious to witness the hanging, but that occurs at all executions. It is not amiss to say here that no one of those persons perched on perilous heights got the least glimpse of anything going on in the jail, except one enterprising youth who erected a platform on the top of a tall chimney surmounting a building just south of the jail, and was rewarded by seeing the condemned walk through the corridor on his way to the drop.

It is not strange, then, that every person coming out of the Jail was eagerly questioned by the thousands held in order outside by the Forty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., as to the details of events within. But there was very little to tell. This being the first execution he had ever been compelled, by his duty as an officer of the law to do, Sheriff MARTIN was anxious that no precaution should be neglected which would tend to insure the proper infliction of the last penalty of the law. With this view, further experiments were made with the hoisting apparatus, a bag of sand weighing 215 pounds being attached to the drop rope. At the first trial it was found that the bag was taken to a height that would scarcely serve to take the condemned off his feet. The rope was shortened, and, another trial being made, the result was so entirely satisfactory that the bag of sand was removed and the gallows declared in perfect order. As before stated, nothing of the machine was visible except a small part of the cross-beam and the drop-line. All other parts of the apparatus were concealed behind the wall in the barn of Sheriff MARTIN, and there in the hay-loft sat a deputy-sheriff, ready to cut the rope which held the weight whenever the Sheriff should give the signal, by means of a small cord dangling against the wall close by the drop, and one end of which the deputy held in his hand.

Hardly had the gallows been finally arranged when the coffin was brought in, and, there being no other place to put it, was placed in the corridor, through which RULLOFF must pass; at the suggestion of District-Attorney HOPKINS, it was covered with army blankets, but its form unmistakably betrayed it, and the kindness was scarcely effectual. There was a long pause after this incident, during which the few spectators yet admitted were palled by the stillness and suggestions of the gloomy place. There was scarcely a pulsation of life within the walls until about 10½ o'clock, when those who, furnished with the tickets, had been besieging the doors were admitted, and rushed with somewhat indecorous haste into the little yard, twenty-two by thirty-two feet, but which was quickly filled, but not uncomfortably so. Among those present were reporters from nearly all the newspapers of the surrounding country, and many officials of the neighboring counties. Altogether, there were about 150 persons in the yard, and among them some whose curiosity had compelled them to violate good taste. This was especially true of the two clergymen whose services had been declined by RULLOFF, and who had been informed by Sheriff MARTIN that he should consult the prejudices of the condemned and omit all religious exercises, but who lingered to the last mere spectators of the execution.

The crowd having been arranged in the yard by Chief FLYNN, of the Binghamton Police, and all being in readiness at 11¼, Sheriff MARTIN, with his assistants, entered the room of RULLOFF and announced to him that the time had come. The prisoner declared that he was ready, and not only did not flinch from the noose and strap, but inclined his head for the one and arranged his arms for the other. The noose being placed closely about his neck, his arms were pinioned tightly to his side, but the lower arms being left free, he immediately obeyed the dictates of habit by thrusting his hands into his pantaloons' pockets. Walking slightly beat forward, in his natural posture, he stood at the door of his room. Turning to those present, he said: "Let us shake hands here, for I shall do nothing of that kind down stairs." He went through the ceremony with all, and after it was over thrust his hands into his pockets again. Then turning to Sheriff MARTIN, "You won't have any clergymen bellowing down there, will you, Sheriff?" and MARTIN assuring him his wishes in this respect would be observed, he said, in a perfectly natural voice, "Let's go."

Walking between two deputy sheriffs, but entirely unsupported by either, and with Sheriff MARTIN before, at 11:20 A. M., the condemned entered the yard with his eyes cast upon the ground, as was his custom, and stepping naturally and firmly, he walked in a measured recess of the short space and stood, without the quiver of a muscle, under the rope. He was not moved by the surging of the spectators toward him, nor by the shouts of "down in front" from the more indecent in the rear. He yielded passively to be moved about by the deputy sheriffs, so that he should stand in the proper spot under the rope, and did not show the least tremor when the noose having been attached to the rope, was fitted to his neck. Nor did he sink under the most trying of his ordeals to which he was next subjected. This was the reading of the death-warrant, which was done in a distinct, loud voice by Deputy Sheriff OSBORNE. The document, which had been drawn by District-Attorney HOPKINS, was necessarily long, as it recited the action of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of the Supreme Court in General Term on appeal, of the Court of Appeals, and of the Supreme Court in General Term on remitter, when the final day was named. The reading, therefore, occupied ten minutes, and during all of this time the condemned, dressed as he was for death, never faltered even for an instant. Occasionally his body swayed slightly, but it was plain that the motion was due to the fact that his feet were pinioned.

When the protracted reading was concluded, Sheriff MARTIN said in a voice slightly tremulous, "Mr. RULLOFF, have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not now be executed?" The prisoner answered in a low, but perfectly natural voice, "Nothing at all."

A pause of a moment ensued. Sheriff MARTIN was evidently disconcerted by the reply, as his programme contemplated giving the prisoner ample time for any remarks he might wish to make. He stepped around near the signal-line, and from this position said:

"Mr. RULLOFF, it now lacks twenty-six minutes of the time fixed in my mind for carrying out the sentence of the law. Have you nothing to say to this audience?"

The answer was a negative motion of the head.

The SHERIFF—Do you desire any further delay?

Another negative motion, and as he made it the prisoner said to S. R. BROWN, the Deputy, upon his right, "I can't stand still."

That instant the white cap was drawn over his head and face. Sheriff MARTIN gently shook the rope, and the slack was drawn in. He gave the signal-cord a slight pull, then a stronger one; there was a slight thud heard behind, and EDWARD H. RULLOFF was jerked upward into space at 11:35 o'clock A. M.

Then was witnessed the strangest spectacle ever afforded in hanging a felon. When jerked up he had his hands in his pantaloons pockets, but the violence of the shock of the body settling down upon the rope, pulled out the right hand. Eyes almost started from their sockets to see that hand move backward three or more inches and thrust itself into the pocket just as it was before. Human imagination would never have dared such a startling proof of "the ruling passion strong in death." The incident was instantly seized upon by the physicians present as of absorbing interest, and as leading to interminable discussion as to whether the motion was due in any degree to the action of the mind.

But this was the only movement of the body after the ascent. There was no struggling whatever, not even the contraction of a muscle visible to the nearest observer. After the body had been suspended three minutes it was approached by Dr. J. H. CHITTENDEN and Dr. D. S. BURR, who had been selected by Sheriff MARTIN to make the medical examination. At eight minutes the lungs were filled by inhalation; at nine minutes there were twenty-one pulsations to the minute; at twelve minutes the pulse was imperceptible; at fourteen minutes there was no pulsation of the heart. Pronounced dead in twenty minutes, the body was left hanging thirty-seven minutes, and was then lowered into the coffin which had been brought out and placed beneath it. The straps were removed from the limbs and the cap from the face, when the spectators were surprised to find that the countenance was not distorted in the slightest degree, and wore the expression of a calm and peaceful death. The eyes and mouth were partly open, but there was nothing repulsive in the dead felon as he lay in his coffin except the memory of his thirty years of lawlessness, of his many crimes, of his defiance in his last moments of the laws of God and the faith of man.

One more incident must be related. As the body dangled in the air, just after its elevation, a prisoner in one of the cells of the jail, who saw nothing, shouted, "He's gone to glory."

Thus died the man of vast pretense and overweening vanity, who was a thief when a boy, who had spent fourteen of his fifty-one years in prison, who was a bungler in crime, while a charlatan in learning, and great only in depravity.

E. C.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA KUKLUX.

Attack Upon a Colored County Commissioner in His Own House—He is Shot Twice and His Wife and Child are Wounded—One of the Gang Shot and Severely Injured by Him—A Girl Brutally Whipped.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Union, May 16.

The Kuklux, to the number of about 100, made one of their characteristic visits to Newberry Court-house, Sunday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, and succeded in shooting one county officer, wounding him in two places, and, it is thought, fatally wounding his wife, she being shot through the back, and also wounding her child, of three years of age, through both hips.

The facts, as narrated to us by Mr. SIMEON YOUNG, (colored,) the wounded man, who is Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and whom we visited last evening, upon his arrival in this city, are as follows: YOUNG says, "I live in the town of Newberry, and on Sunday morning last, between 1 and 2 o'clock, my wife woke me up, saying there was Kuklux outside. I immediately jumped out of bed and took my rifle. They broke in the window of the bed-room and threw a turpentine ball into the room, which I smothered with a blanket. They then went to the front door of the house, burst that in, and threw several of the turpentine balls into the room, which made it light, and then burst open the bedroom door, and fired through the partition some ten or twelve shots, wounding my wife through the back, and my child through both hips, as they lay in bed. After pushing the door shut several times, I let it come open and fired upon the nearest man, wounding him severely. I then jumped through the window, and as I was running through the crowd, could shoot to leap the fence. I received two shots in the thigh."

This is the statement of Mr. YOUNG as made to our reporter last evening, and it is corroborated by other parties, both white and colored, who were witnessess to some parts of the subsequent proceedings. The squad that came to YOUNG'S house numbered about thirty, being nearly one-third of the party, the remainder of the band remaining in the road, except when one squad was sent to visit the house of Trial Justice LONG, who secreted himself and escaped them. On Sunday night they also visited the residence of DAVID HAILSTOCK, another of the County Commissioners, but he had intimation of their coming and took to the woods, and thus eluded them.

The Kuklux wounded by YOUNG, at his house, turns out to be a man named WATT FAULKNER, who was formerly a gambler in this city. He is very seriously wounded, and it is reported amputation of one leg will be necessary. After he had been shot, his companions pressed into service a horse, carriage and driver, from the stable, and carried him about four miles from town. The matter was so atrocious, however, that the Sheriff proceeded to the locality and arrested FAULKNER on Sunday, and lodged him in jail, where he was yesterday. The impression prevails, however, that his release will be attempted by his comrades.

There was another shooting scrape also in Newberry, yesterday, growing out of the refusal by a colored man to exchange silver money for greenbacks. Upon his refusal, a young man living about four miles from town fired four shots at the colored man. None took effect.

Information was received yesterday of the killing by the Kuklux of a man near Gist's Station, on the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, on Saturday night, and also of the brutal whipping of a young girl at the same time and place.

The Cable Trickery.

From the Journal of Commerce, May 18.

The correspondence sent to us yesterday from the managers of the Atlantic Cable, and printed in some of our contemporaries, is another illustration of the artful devices by which this monopoly seeks to evade all just responsibility for its misconduct. In an individual, and covering ordinary business affairs, such trickery would be contemptible, and would speedily exclude the perpetrator from association with honorable men; we cannot see how it is any better in principle because it is done in the interests of a great corporation.

The Press has already had, and furnished to the managers, the most convincing proofs that the cable operators have violated the law and their own published rules, by sending messages out of their regular order, delaying one and forwarding others at intervals widely apart, and not as justly entitled to precedence by the date of filing.

The English manager, after tedious delays and being cornered with proofs he could not dodge, gave a verbal admission of the fact, and a very lame verbal apology for it, and then referred us to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, in whose hands he had placed a written report, or confession.

Mr. FIELD, in a fashion by no means creditable to him, evaded all our applications for that letter; he had it, but he was busy, he was moving, he was indisposed, he was not—exactly—in the—condition to let us see it; and we failed to get it. In the meantime, Mr. FIELD sent over for Mr. WEAVER, the English manager, and author of the letter aforesaid, and was evidently dodging our application to see the document until such time as Mr. WEAVER could arrive here, be induced to withdraw it, and devise something less damaging to the cable management.

Mr. WEAVER is here; and now Mr. FIELD has induced several very respectable gentlemen to sign a letter evading the points of our complaint; ignoring the fact that sending messages out of their proper order was long ago proved by us, and was admitted by Mr. WEAVER, the English manager, not only in a verbal communication to our agent, but also in that letter we have so long tried to obtain; and calling on anybody who has anything to say on this head to be prepared at some time to say it.

It is altogether too late for such a letter from Messrs. PETER COOPER & Co.; but its concoction and publication is of a piece with the cable management throughout. It is tricky, insincere and virtually dishonest; and, in appending their names to it, the gentlemen referred to have either consulted their ignorance of the controversy, or their desire to shield the bad management of an odious monopoly at the risk of their private reputation for fair and honorable dealing. We do not suppose that most of these signers know personally anything of the matter, but this use of an honorable cloak for dishonorable practices is an old dodge of the Ocean line, from which we have suffered too much already.

And now, Mr. FIELD and gentlemen, let us have Mr. WEAVER'S original confession, and explanation without any further subterfuge, and with no cooking and dressing of artful manipulators.

ILLINOIS.

Legislative Matters—The Treaty—The German Festival—Art Progress—Science—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 12, 1871.

The coming extra session of our State Legislature is exciting considerable interest, inasmuch as Gov. PALMER included in his proclamation nearly all the important questions which came before that body last Winter. If all the matters specified by the Governor are disposed of, there will scarcely be a necessity for the Chicago session in the Fall. The Peorians are still active on the State House removal question. Their great desire is now to get a submission to the people, with the hope of obtaining a popular expression in their favor. The Springfield advocates have damaged their cause by an injudicious course of action. They attempted a game of bluff and of brow-beating, which was relished neither by members of the Assembly nor their constituents, and which has given the other party half their strength.

The results of the deliberations of the High Joint Commission give general satisfaction in this section. Our people, with the exception of the Fenians, desire that all irritating questions between the two countries shall be removed out of the way as soon as practicable. The time has gone by when demagogues can rouse a war spirit among our people as against England, and every effort in that direction may be set down as a bid for Irish votes. And the Republicans who go into this business realize but very small dividends from the investment. As a body the Irish belong to the Democracy, and any expectations of drawing off any considerable numbers from their allegiance to that party will signally fail, as they have done in the past. The Germans of this city are preparing for a grand peace demonstration on the 29th. It is expected to be one of the grandest turnouts ever witnessed in these parts, for if the Germans are not demonstrative they are nothing. The city Government has already resolved to have a holiday on the occasion.

Next week Chicago will be overrun with the "religious element" of the country. The Baptists expect an immense gathering at their anniversaries, and then comes the Presbyterian General Assembly, with representatives from nearly three hundred Presbyteries. But our city has become so large that the influx of four or five thousand strangers is much less noticeable than formerly. The hospitality of our people is large, as the Baptists alone entertained over four thousand at their anniversaries four years ago—fully as many as there were members of the churches of that denomination in the city.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Chicago is really making progress in the arts, albeit the money-making propensities of our people do not present the most favorable condition for æsthetic culture. The Academy of Design, which has a building and gallery of its own, is doing much to improve and cultivate the public taste for the fine arts, and is educating quite a number of artists. Being in Prof. FORD'S room a day or two since, we found a large number of excellent "studies," as well as some large pictures of rare merit, the creations of Mr. FORD'S genius and skill. Some of his pupils have advanced rapidly under his direction. We noticed one—Miss SHAW, of this city, a young lady of seventeen—whose drawing and coloring showed the touch of true art genius and of much cultivation. Since she became a habitué of Mr. FORD'S studio her improvement has been rapid, and she bids fair to make a name among the artists of our country. The gallery is well supplied with many fine paintings, both by resident artists and others. It is a nucleus out of which and from which, we hope, may grow one of the best collections in the country. It is already a favorite and fashionable resort of our citizens, and, as additions are made to it, it will become increasingly so. Quite a number of artists have their studios in the building, and are working away on pictures which they hope will bring them a name and fame, and something more substantial than even these. We have some excellent portrait painters, but our citizens do not appear, as a general thing, so ambitious to be represented on canvas as they do in books and magazines, which go more before the public. The volume of *Distinguished Men of Chicago*, wherein appeared the biographies and portraits of a large number, who paid therefor from five hundred to one thousand dollars, is a notable example of this kind of notoriety-seeking to which our *norum homum* are given.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Our Academy of Science, too, I think, is one of the most active bodies of the kind in the country. Their meetings are deeply interesting, and the papers read display ability and a large amount of scientific research. At the meeting on Tuesday evening, a paper was read by Dr. E. SIMPSON, embracing the results of an extensive exploration made by him in the South, particularly those relating to the zoölogical and meteorological researches in Florida, the fossil remains of the eocene-tertiary formations in Alabama, and coral specimens from the Tortugas. Dr. FOSTER—who, by the way, is one of the ablest scientists of the country—read a paper opposin the "Darwinian Theory," which was an exhaustive exposition of the fallacy and absurdity of the theorizing of the author of the *Descent of Man*.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Real estate is quite active. A good deal of "outside" property is changing hands, but prices are not higher than they were last year, as a general thing. Large numbers, having incumbrances, are obliged to sell, to save what they have invested, and are often compelled to make concessions. There is a large amount of building going on, while at the same time there are dwellings, stores and offices empty in all parts of the city to an extent not known here for years. We are to have another watch factory, it seems. It is to be located in the southern suburbs of the city, about ten miles from the centre of business, and somewhere in the vicinity of one of the speculators' parks. The Elgin factory has been doing a fair business; but what with one at Moline, we think the West will be pretty well supplied with timepieces. An extensive file factory is also soon to go into operation at South Lynne, a newly-laid-out town a few miles south of the city. The Directory folks are engaged in taking a new census of the city, under a contract, we believe, to find 350,000 inhabitants. They will do it, if their pay depends upon that figure, as easily as the Deputy Marshals in St. Louis found more people in the city than there were in the whole county. A case was before the Circuit Court here a few days since involving the validity of a slave marriage. Judge BOOTH ruled that such marriage was void, and that a subsequent marriage in this city was legal. The same Court—not the same Judge, however—ruled, a short time since, that simple cohabitation was a sufficient marriage to charge the man, or husband, with legal responsibility, even to the extent of bigamy, on a second marriage. These decesions would seem to conflict. Intelligence from the crops continues generally favorable, though the recent cold, sour weather has retarded the growth of Spring grains and vegetables. The potato bug is reported to have put in an appearance thus early in threatening numbers. Early vines are destroyed as soon as they show themselves above ground. The baseball gambling business is enlisting some attention among the fancy. But with all the "puffing and blowing" of the newspapers, it is impossible to revive the interest of former years. Respectable people don't patronize the games to any great extent now. The money market is easy, not only among the banks and brokers, but in trade generally. Collections are much more readily made than they were two months ago. Business is fair and steady in nearly every department.

Fleetwood Park Races—Third Day.

Three races were on the programme at Fleetwood Park, yesterday, and that too much was attempted was proved before night, the closing heat being trotted after dark. The last train on the Harlem Road having then gone down, hundreds were obliged to return to town by the horse-cars, and it was nearly midnight before some reached their homes. The following is the summary:

FIRST RACE.

FLEETWOOD PARK—THIRD DAY—May 18, 1871. Purse $1,500, for horses that never beat 2:26; $1,000 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third:

T. Carpenter's s. m. Nonesuch	1	1	1
T. J. Nodine's ch. m. Belle Strickland	2	2	3
Budd Doble's s. m. Idol	3	3	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36	1:12	2:31
Second heat	36	1:13	2:33
Third heat	36	1:11	2:27

SECOND RACE.

SAME DAY.—$700 for horses that never trotted better than 2:50; $400 to the first, $200 to the second, and $100 to the third horse:

B. Mace's b. g. Hank	3	2	1	2
E. Tobey's b. m. Stacy	1	1	2	3
J. J. Bowen's g. m. Sea Foam	2	3	4	1
G. Ferguson's ch. m. Bright Eyes	5	4	3	4
P. Manee's b. g. Newton	4	dis.		
B. K. Burr's b. g. Heathen Chinee	dis.			
P. Golden's s. m. Polly Golden	dis.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36	1:15	2:34½
Second heat	37½	1:14½	2:33½
Third heat	36½	1:13	2:33½
Fourth heat	33	1:16	2:36
Fifth heat	37	1:16	2:33
Sixth heat	37	1:17	2:37½

SAME DAY.

Same day, purse $1,000, for horses that never beat 2:34; $650 to the first; $250 to the second, and $100 to the third horse:

E. C. White's ch. m. Fanny Fern	2	1	1	1
J. J. Bowen's b. m. Jennie	4	4	4	2
J. Dugrey's br. m. Fanny Lambert	1	6	7	2
J. H. Whitson's s. g. Clarence	3	3	3	4
C. Champlin's b. g. Lewis Baker	8	5	2	6
H. Howe's blk. m. Belle Morrill	5	8	6	3
John Murphy's br. m. Lady Sayers	9	8	3	8
John Lovett's b. m. Lady Ross	7	7	6	7
T. C. Berden's b. g. Comet	6	dis.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:16	2:34½
Second heat	1:14½	1:15	2:34
Third heat	38	1:15	2:34
Fourth heat	40	1:15	2:35
Fifth heat	39	1:15	2:33½

There will be no racing today at Fleetwood, but on Saturday the sport will be continued, opening with the great contest between *Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, George Palmer* and *Lucy*. A trot between horses that have never beaten 2:31 will close the meeting.

Anniversary Dinner of Company C, Twenty-Second Regiment.

The members of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment assembled last evening at the Glenham Hotel to celebrate their tenth anniversary by a dinner. The company was select, and embraced, among the invited guests, Col. Porter, Lieut.-Col. Brown, Ex-Capt. Palmer, of Company C, Ex-Sergt. George Pearce, Ex-Sergt. John T. Campion, Ex-Col. Post, and Lieut. Samuel Riggs, of Company A, besides the officers of the company, consisting of Capt. Thomas Tate, Lieut. C. D. Topping, Lieut. G. A. Taylor, Sergts. Stevens, Markham, Broadfield, Jacobs and Waydell. The entertainment was elegant in every respect, and all the gentlemen present contributed to the best of their ability to make it a grand success. The members of the company take a just pride in their organization and in the regiment to which they belong, and will use their utmost endeavors to advance it in the estimation of the public.

Museum of Natural History.

The Department of Public Parks announce that on Monday next, 22d inst., the Exhibition of the Museum of Natural History will be opened to the public at the Museum building in Central Park. In connection with the Museum there will be exhibited a superb collection of choice flowers and plants from the Central Park conservatories, and which it is intended to renew and freshen as often as may be found necessary. There is already in preparation a much more extensive collection of specimens of natural history, which will be exhibited as soon as the necessary cases therefor can be provided.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has received a large number of foreign publications by the last steamer. The *Graphic* contains some superb engravings, and the *Illustrated London News* continues its pictorial history of the civil war in France—hereafter to be accounted of much value. *Punch*, the *Saturday Review* and *Nature* are also on BRENTANO'S counters.

For $1 per line we will insert an advertisement one month in nine first-class Rhode Island newspapers, including two dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. Last sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, May 21, will be replete with special features of a highly-interesting character. Various phases of life and society, at home and abroad, will form the subject of sketches, prepared exclusively for this edition. The latest news, and all the current topics of the day, receive appropriate record and comment, and every requisite of a family newspaper is amply fulfilled by our Sunday issue. Its steadily-increasing circulation affords conclusive evidence of the strength of its hold upon public appreciation.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will Obliterate Sallowness, Mothpatches, Sunburn, Coarseness, &c., and give a marble-like complexion of great beauty. HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM will perpetuate the bloom of youth for years. What the Balm is to the complexion, LYON'S CELEBRATED KATHAIRON is to the hair. It causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$330,000 DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.
Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. The highest rates paid for Doubloons, Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Vermont Spring Water.
The best remedy known for cancerous, scrofulous and kidney diseases. See pamphlets. W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., 170 William-st., New-York.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Miller & Co., No. 3 Union-square.—Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. Best place in New-York to buy them.
MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and ball cards, monograms, orders of dancing, original designs. Established 1856.

Removal.—T. M. LEWIS, late Lewis & Seacord, has removed to 791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church.

Our Pearl Cassimere Hat
FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
"The" Hat for the times.
When you see this Hat, you will buy.
WARNOCK & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BAILEY—HATCH.—At St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, May 18, by Rev. William G. Spencer, D. D., JAMES S. BAILEY, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to BELLE S., daughter of Davis Hatch, Esq., of South Norwalk. No cards.

BRADLEY—GULICK.—On Monday, May 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, EDWIN A. BRADLEY to MARIANA, eldest daughter of James C. Gulick, all of New-York.

GILLESPIE—BILLINGS.—On Tuesday, May 16, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, D. D., ARNETT GILLESPIE to JULIA S. BILLINGS, daughter of the late James M. Billings, all of this City.

DIED.

AIKMAN.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 18th inst., LOUISA S., wife of John Aikman.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

BREWER.—On Wednesday morning, May 17, PETER BREWER, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 226 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CULVER.—Suddenly, at Exeter, N. H., the 16th inst., ANDREW B. CULVER, Jr., only son of Andrew B. and Sarah C. Culver, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 506 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

GARDNER.—At Orange, N. J., May 16, MIRIAM, daughter of Edward and Miriam Gardner, aged 21 years.

Funeral from First Presbyterian Church, Orange, this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 1:10 and 2:30 P. M.

COVELL.—On Thursday, the 18th inst., WIL

THE NEW BUILDING LAW.

Important Changes in the Act Relating to City Structures—Severe Penalties for Violations of the Law.

At the late session of the Legislature, among the various laws passed affecting this City which have received the approval of the Executive, was one regulating building in New-York, an act which is not only amendatory of all laws existing on this subject, but reducing the same to one act. In the various accidents recorded from time to time, it has been the custom to charge the blame mainly upon defects in the law regulating building, and the object of the new law is not only to remedy this evil, but, as far as possible, to render the construction of buildings in New-York safe and the structures themselves, when once erected, substantial. The provisions of this act are very stringent, and under them the Superintendent of buildings is vested with great power, a power which, if judiciously exercised, can hardly fail to exert a beneficial influence. Owing to the importance of this subject, and it being a matter of general interest to all classes of the community, the sections affecting the public are given in detail below. For particulars in regard to the construction of buildings in which great and specific changes have been made, and which are useful more particularly to builders, reference is made to the law itself, which has been printed in pamphlet form by the Department of Buildings. The act as passed provides specifically for the material, height, thickness and depth of all walls for all classes of edifices, regulates the mortar and all other materials to be used in construction, fixes the time and method of building, refers particularly to iron structures, and contains provisions in reference to chimney flues, furnaces and registers, fire-escapes, trap-doors, hoisting apparatus, ventilators, and other matters of kindred importance. The regulations in regard to theatres, and the methods to be provided for escape therefrom in case of accident, are also specific. In reference to violations of the law, jurisdiction is given to all Courts of the City, and the power of issuing an injunction upon affidavit of the Superintendent to all Judges, while judgment obtained in any case is made a lien upon the property named in the complaint, non-transferable. The passage of the new law was obtained by JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Esq., the present Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, who, beside being a practical mechanic himself, has held the office since its formation in 1861, and who probably understands better than any other the defects of the old system and the remedies to be applied. The following are the main provisions of the law, in which the general public will be interested, for to all who own a house in New-York or contemplate the erection of one the matters therein contained are of special importance:

SECTION 35. Any and all persons who, after having been personally served with the notice of violation as hereinbefore prescribed, shall fail to comply therewith, and shall continue to violate any of the several provisions of this act, or who shall be accessory thereto, shall, in addition to the other penalty or penalties in this act provided, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon a complaint being made by the Superintendent of Buildings, before any Police Justice or any Court of criminal jurisdiction within the City of New-York, shall be arrested and held to bail by said Justice or said Court, and, upon conviction of such offence, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $250, or may be imprisoned for a term not to exceed six months; said fine or imprisonment to be imposed in the discretion of the Judge, Justice, or Court by whom said person so arrested and held to bail shall be tried; and said criminal courts, and the Judges thereof, respectively, are hereby authorized to act and do as aforesaid.

SEC. 36. Any building or buildings, part or parts of a building, staging, or other structure in the City of New-York, that now is or hereafter may be or shall at any time hereafter become dangerous or unsafe, may be taken down and removed, or made safe and secure in the manner following: Immediately upon such unsafe or dangerous building, buildings, or part or parts of a building, staging or structure, being so reported by any of the officers of said Department, the same shall be immediately entered upon a record to be made of such buildings, to be kept by said Superintendent, and the owner, or some one of the owners, executors, administrators, agents, lessees, or any other person or persons who may have a vested or contingent interest in the same, may be served with a printed or written notice, describing the condition of the premises or structure deemed unsafe or dangerous, requiring the same to be made safe and secure, or removed, as the case may be; and if necessary by the said Department, which said notice shall require a person of competency and skill to immediately certify to the Superintendent of the said Department his or their assent or refusal to secure or remove the same.

SEC. 37. If the person or persons so served with notice shall immediately certify his or their assent to the securing or removal of said unsafe or dangerous building, premises or structure, he or they shall be allowed until 12 o'clock noon of the day following the service of such notice, in which to commence the securing or removal of the same; and he or they shall employ sufficient labor and assistance to secure or remove the same as expeditiously as the same can be done; but upon his or their refusal or neglect to comply with any of the requirements of said notice so served, then a further notice shall be served upon the person or persons hereinbefore named, and in the manner heretofore prescribed, notifying him or them that a survey of the premises named in the said notice will be made at the time and place therein named, which time may be in a space of twenty-four hours or more than three days from the time of the service of the said notice, by three competent persons, each of whom shall be a practical builder or architect, and one of whom shall be the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Buildings, another of whom shall be an architect, appointed by the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects of said City, and another of whom shall be appointed by the person or persons thus notified, upon whose neglect or refusal to appoint such surveyor, however, the said other two surveyors may make such survey; and in case of a disagreement, they shall appoint a third person to take part in such survey, who shall also be either a practical builder or architect, whose decision shall be final; and that in case the said premises shall be reported unsafe or dangerous under such survey, the said report shall be filed before a Court therein named having jurisdiction to the extent of $1,000, and that a trial upon the allegations and statements contained in said report will be had before said Court, at a time and place therein named, to determine whether the said building or buildings or premises shall be repaired or secured, or taken down and removed, and a report of such survey reduced to writing shall constitute the issue to be placed before the Court for trial.

SEC. 38. Whenever the report of any such survey had as aforesaid shall recite that the building, premises, or structure thus surveyed are unsafe or dangerous, the attorney of the Department of Buildings in the City of New-York shall, at the time in the said notice named, place said report before the Judge or Justice holding the Chambers of the Court in the said notice named, which said Judge or Justice shall immediately proceed to obtain and impanel a jury, and to the trial of said issue before said jury, whose verdict shall be conclusive; and that said trial said issue without adjournment, except as may be necessary from day to day, giving precedence to the trial of this issue over every other business; and said Judge or Justice shall have power to summon a petit jury for that purpose, from any jurors in attendance upon said Court, or, in case sufficient jurors shall not be in attendance, then from any jurors that may be summoned for that purpose; and said Judge or Justice shall have power to summon talesmen to fill juries; and any such suit or proceeding commenced before a Judge or Justice may be continued before another Judge or Justice of the same Court; a jury trial may be waived by the default of the defendant or defendants after the appearance and time and place named in the said notice, or by agreement, and in such case the trial may be by Court, Judge, Justice, or referee, whose report or decision in the matter shall be final; and upon the rendition of a verdict or decision of the Court, Judge, Justice, or referee, if the said verdict or decision shall find the said building, premises, or structure to be unsafe or dangerous, the Judge or Justice trying said cause, or to whom the report of the referee trying said cause shall be presented, shall immediately issue a precept out of said Court, directed to the Superintendent of Buildings, reciting said verdict or decision, and commanding him forthwith to repair and secure, or take down and remove, as the same may be, in accordance with said verdict or decision, said unsafe or dangerous building, buildings, part or parts thereof, staging, structure, or other premises that shall have been named in the said notice; and said Superintendent shall immediately thereupon proceed to execute said precept as therein directed, and may employ such labor and assistance and furnish such materials as may be necessary for that purpose, and after having so done, said superintendent shall make return of said precept, with an indorsement of his action thereunder, and the cost and expenses thereby incurred, to the Judge or Justice then holding the chambers of the said Court; and thereupon said Judge or Justice shall tax and adjust the amount indorsed upon said precept, and shall adjust and allow disbursements and costs of said proceedings to said attorney at and after the rate provided in the code of procedure in that class of actions where judgments on failure to answer can only be taken on application to the Court, together with preliminary expenses of searches and survey, which shall be inserted in the judgment in said action or proceeding, and shall sender judgment for such amount and for the sale of the said premises in the said notice named, together with all the right, title and interest that the person or persons, or either of them, named in the said notice, had in the let, ground or land upon which the said building or structure was placed, at the time of the filing of a notice of *lis pendens* in the said proceedings, or at the time of the entry of judgment therein, to satisfy the same; which sale shall be in the same manner and with like effect as sales made under judgment in foreclosure of mortgages; and in case such premises shall not sell for sufficient to satisfy the amount ordered to be paid by such judgment, the deficiency may be collected by execution on said judgment against the owner, or any one of the owners, of the said premises. And in and about all preliminary proceedings, as well as the carrying into effect any order of the Court, or any precept issued by any Court, said Superintendent may make requisition upon the Controller of the City and County of New-York for such amount or amounts of money as shall be necessary to meet the expenses thereof; and upon the same being approved by any Judge or Justice of the Court from which the said order or precept was issued and presented to said Controller, he shall pay the same; and for that purpose shall borrow and raise upon a revenue bond, to be issued in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City, the several amounts that from time to time may be required, which shall be reimbursed by the payment of the amount and interest at seven per cent. out of the judgment or judgments obtained as aforesaid, if the same shall be collected. In case said issue shall not be tried at the time specified in said notice, or to which the trial may be adjourned, the same may be brought to trial any time thereafter by said Superintendent, without a new survey, upon not less than three days' notice of trial to the person or persons upon whom the original notice was served, or to his or their attorney, which notice of trial may be served in the same manner as said original notice.

SEC. 39. Provided, nevertheless, that immediately upon the issuing of said precept, the owner or owners of said building or premises, or any party interested therein, upon application to said Superintendent of Buildings, shall be allowed to perform the requirements of said precept at his or their own proper costs and expense, provided the same shall be done immediately, and in accordance with the requirements of said precept, upon the payment of all costs and expenses incurred up to that time.

SEC. 40. It shall be the duty of the officers directed to be issued by this act are not complied with within ten days after the service thereof, the Superintendent of Buildings may, in his discretion, apply to the Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York, at a special term thereof at Chambers, for an order directing him to proceed to make the alterations, or remove the violation or violations, as the same may be specified in said notice; the sum of $25 shall be allowed as costs to the attorney of the said Department, under and by virtue of the said application and proceedings, which said amount, with all costs, expenses, and disbursements incurred in the carrying out of said order, shall become a lien upon said building or premises named in the said notice, from the time of the filing of a copy of the said notice, with a notice of the proceedings taken thereunder, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and the said Supreme Court, or a Judge or Justice thereof, to whom application shall be made, is hereby authorized and directed to grant such order, and take such proceedings as shall be necessary to make the same effectual; and any said Judge or Justice to whom application shall be made is hereby authorized and directed to enforce such lien in accordance with the Mechanics' Lien law of the City of New-York; and in case either of the notices hereinbefore mentioned shall be served upon any lessee or party in possession of the building or premises therein described, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom such service is made to give immediate notice to the owner or agent of said building named in the notice, if the same shall be known to the said person personally, if such person shall be within the limits of the City or New-York, and his residence known to such person, and if not within said City, then by depositing a copy of said notice in the New-York Post-office, properly inclosed, and addressed to such owner or agent at his then place of residence, if known, and by paying of the postage thereon; and in case any lessee or party in possession shall neglect or refuse to give such notice as herein provided, he shall be personally liable to the owner or owners of said building or premises for all damages he or they shall sustain by reason thereof.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, May 18, 1871. The record is an official one from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Eleven first-class dwellings, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 200 feet east of Second-avenue, two stories and basement, 18 by 45; JAMES MAGHER, owner.

Nine first-class dwellings, south side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, three stories and basement, 19.8 by 46; J. W. MUNGER, owner.

Five first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-second-street, 275 feet west of Fifth-avenue, four stories, 20 by 65; DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, owners.

Two first-class dwellings, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, four stories; 18.9 by 46; ALEXANDER WILSON, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Fiftieth-street, 292 feet west of Fifth-avenue, four stories and basement, 25 by 58; B. F. FOULKE, owner.

One first-class dwelling, east side of Lexington-avenue, 25 feet north of Fifty-fourth-street, four stories, 25 by 55; Dr. S. CARO, owner.

One first-class dwelling, No. 308 West Fifty-first-street, three stories and basement, 21 by 54; WM. F. WALTON, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Fifty-third-street, 175 feet east of Lexington-avenue, four stories and basement, 25 by 50; JOHN D. TAYLOR, owner.

One store and tenement, north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 115 feet east of Fourth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 99; CHARLES KESSEL, owner.

One tenement house, north side of Twenty-first-street, 375.3¼ inches east of Ninth-avenue, four stories and basement, 25 by 50; WILLIAM LONDAN, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 250 feet west of Avenue A, two stories and basement, 16.8 by 40; JAMES KEHOE, owner.

Four tenement-houses, north side of Jane-street, 68.4 feet west of Greenwich-avenue, five stories, 13.4 by 50 and 22 by 55; ROBERT J. GRAY, owner.

Two tenement-houses, Nos. 95 and 97 Pitt-street, (rear,) five stories, 25 by 25; C. C. GOODRUE, owner.

Two tenement-houses, Nos. 128 and 130 Broome-street, five stories, 25 by 50 and 60; E. V. LOEW, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Seventy-eighth-street, 53 feet west of Third-avenue, four stories, 47 by 25 8; JOHN C. HESSEN, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 474 Pearl-street, four stories, 22.5 by 41; JOHN WARD, owner.

One store and tenement, north side of Fortieth-street, 350 feet east of Ninth-avenue, four stories, 20 by 50; WILLIAM FALOW, owner.

One store and tenement, west side of Second-avenue, 28.6 feet north of Seventy-third-street, four stories, 25.6 by 50; THOMAS VAUGHAN, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 221 Elizabeth-street, five stories, 20.9 by 47; JOHN EARLEY, owner.

One first-class store, No. 99 Mott-street, six stories, 25 by 87; WAGNER & SCHNEIDER, owners.

One factory, Nos. 124 and 126 Goerck-street, (rear,) one story, 43 by 25; KEHR, KELLNER & CO., owners.

One factory, No. 25 Bowery, (rear,) one story, 27 by 49; WILLIAM BURR, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings.	50	Tenement-houses	12
Brown-stone fronts	33	Stores and tenements	4
Brick fronts	17	First-class store	1
First-class dwellings	31	Factories	2

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, May 18, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

Brick and marble building, Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Nassau-street, five stories, 140 by 75, one story with Mansard roof to be added; Fourth National Bank and Continental Life Insurance Company, owners.

One brick theatre, Nos. 720 and 722 Broadway, interior to be remodeled; Miss LINA EDWIN, owner.

One brick first-class dwelling, No. 171 Madison-avenue, four stories, 25 by 65, extension in rear, 10 by 15, 22 feet high; C. B. ROGERS, owner.

One brick first-class dwelling, No. 118 West Twenty-seventh-street, 18 10-12 by 45, three stories, extension in rear, 18.10 by 20—39.6 feet high; SOLOMON STEIN, owner.

Three brick dwellings, Nos. 233, 237 and 241 West Forty-fifth-street, four stories, 20 by 50, extension in rear, 12 by 23, 8 by 14, and 12 by 20, each 22 feet high; Dr. WOOD, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 444 West Thirty-fourth-street, three stories, 20 by 35, extension in rear, 10.2 by 19.4, 25 feet high; MORRIS B. BAER, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 5 East Thirtieth-street, three stories, 21.5 by 55, one story to be added, with Mansard roof and extension in rear, 21.5 by 20.2, 25 feet high; JAMES J. & ROBERT B. LYND, owners.

One brick dwelling, west side of Third-avenue, 75 feet north of Tenth-street, three stories, 15.9 by 50, store to be made on first floor and extension in rear, 15.9 by 36, 30 feet high; WM. BROWNELL, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 259 Greenwich-street, three stories, 25 by 45, store to be made on first floor; GEO. W. WELSH, owner.

One brick dwelling, north-west corner of Avenue A and Tenth-street, three stories and basement, 19 by 38, store to be made on first floor; D. HORNOLTZ, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 53 Barrow-street, two stories, 20 by 24, one story to be added; JAMES D. MCLELLAND, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 128 West Nineteenth-street, three stories, 25 by 40, one story to be added and extension in rear 13 by 10—39 high feet; EDWARD DONNELLY, owner.

One brick store and offices, No. Broad-street, two stories, 76 by 58, to be remodeled; New-York Stock Exchange, owner.

One brick store, Nos. 85 and 87 North Moore-street, two stories, 19½ by 35, three stories to be added and extension in rear 19½ by 50—50 feet high; ANTHONY BROWER, owner.

One brick tenement-house, No. 233 Tenth-avenue, three stories, 25 by 44, one story to be added; WILLIAM LAW, owner.

One brick store and tenement, No. 45 Market-street, two and a half stories, 24 by 43, one story and a half to be added; ARTHUR MCCAFFRAY, owner.

One brick stores and dwellings, No. 32 Desbrosses-street, two stories, 19.8 by 35, one story to be added to each house; RIDDLE & BRINTWELL, owners.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 130 Third-avenue, three stories, 25 by 50, extension in rear 18 by 50—13 feet 9 inches high; FRANZ OTTO, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, Nos. 424 and 426 West Thirty-ninth-street, two stories, 40 by 50, extension in rear 20 by 47—11 feet high; J. JORDAN, owner.

One Brick and frame store and dwelling, No. 279 Grand-street, two and a half stories, 21 by 40, attic story to be raised; J. FRANKFORT, owner.

Three brick buildings, Nos. 111, 115 and 117 East Fourth-street, (rear,) three stories, 25 by 25, to be remodeled for dwellings; HENRY KLEBEL, owner.

One brick workshop, south-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, two stories, 48 by 84, one story to be added; A. H. HART & CO., owners.

One brick workshop, No. 332 West Fifty-Second-street, two-stories, 20 by 45, to be remodeled for a store and dwelling; JOHN FITZGERALD, owner.

One frame dwelling, No. 124 East Eighty-fourth-street, two-stories and attic, 25 by 30, attic story to be raised; JOHN HESSION, owner.

One frame dwelling, No. 154 East Ninety-first-street, two and half stories, 22 by 30, attic story to be raised; WILLIAM HAYES, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, May 18, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Washington-street, Nos. 98 and 100, W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, agents; dangerously unsafe generally.

Washington-street, No. 96, EDWARD BURKE, owner; dangerously unsafe walls and roof.

West Eleventh-street, No. 58, PETER A. H. JACKSON, agent; unsafe front and rear gutters.

John-street, No. 49, THOMAS A. DAVIES, owner; unsafe floor beams.

Elizabeth-street, No. 264, Lorillard estate, owner; unsafe and cracked south gable walls.

Ninth-avenue, No. 774, Berry estate, owner; unsafe northerly wall.

East Twenty-third-street, building north side, 70 feet east of Third-avenue, THOMAS MURRAY, owner; unsafe front and westerly walls, (dangerous.)

Charles-street, No. 101, JOHN COOPER, owner; unsafe front foundation wall.

Crosby-street, No. 152, PHINEAS T. BARNUM, owner; north wall cracked and generally unsafe.

Mott-street, (front,) No. 276, S. B. DURYEA, owner; dangerously unsafe throughout.

Mott-street, (rear,) No. 276, S. B. DURYEA, owner; dangerously unsafe throughout.

Second-avenue, building west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, ALEX. CARMICHAEL, owner; unsafe northerly foundation wall.

Second-avenue, building, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, JERRY LEAMY, owner; unsafe south gable wall and foundation.

Canal-street, No. 363, F. W. & H. E. PACHTMAN, owners; westerly wall bulged and cracked.

Canal-street, No. 369, Mrs. CAROLINE GINOCHIO, owner; westerly gable wall bulged and cracked.

Unsafe Chimneys.

Bleecker-street, No. 129, WM. H. ROOME, agent; West Sixteenth-street, No. 112, JAMES BAKER, owner; Vesey-street, No. 96, S. V. CRUGER, owner; West Eleventh-street, Nos. 83 and 85, P. A. H. JACKSON, agent; Bleecker-street, No. 21, GUNNING S. BEDFORD, owner.

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE.

Lookup Evans Convicted and Sentenced.

Yesterday morning the jury in the "Dr." Lookup Evans case, after being out all night, entered the Court of General Sessions and returned a verdict of "an assault with intent to commit manslaughter in the second degree." This was received with audible demonstrations of approval by the audience, which were promptly repressed. The appearance of the prisoner was pitiable in the extreme. He was much agitated, turned nervously in his seat, and vainly endeavored to control his evident agony.

District-Attorney SULLIVAN moved for sentence, with the remark that he hoped the example would be heeded by others, who were still practicing the same abominable calling, and who had frequently boasted that their money and influence could shield them from the power of the law. He hoped that the extreme penalty would be administered.

The accused, when asked why judgment should not be pronounced against him, stared vacantly, twitched nervously, turned to his counsel, and then replied in the negative.

Judge BEDFORD said that he was surprised that twelve intelligent men could have remained out all night before deciding to agree upon a verdict in such a case as the evidence presented to them. They had found full proof of his guilt, but he was desirous that the verdict should be rendered in legal phraseology. He wished all persons engaged in the same business to distinctly understand that they would receive the severest punishment that is justly conferred, and that no mercy should be extended to them. In this case he would send the prisoner to the State Prison, at hard labor, for three years and six months.

There was another rustling of applause in the audience as the miserable convict was led out of Court.

Contested Wills—Hearings in the Tilford and McBride Cases.

In the matter of the contested will of GEO. TILFORD, Drs. MINER, MCMURRAY and ELLIS, who held a consultation in reference to the case of Mr. TILFORD a month previous to his death and three days after the execution of the will, were examined yesterday before the Surrogate. They testified that at the time they visited deceased he was unfit to transact business, memory being impaired and health shattered. The case was adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

A brief hearing also took place yesterday before the Surrogate in the contested will case of MATTHEW MCBRIDE, deceased. No witnesses were examined, and after presenting some documentary evidence, the contestants rested their case, when it was adjourned until Friday, the 26th inst.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Business at the Exchange yesterday (May 18) was again good and the attendance large while the greater portion of the property offered was disposed of at fair figures. The following is a review of the transactions:

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at public auction, sold a number of unimproved building lots, located on the north-west and north-east corners of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Second-street, and on the north side of One Hundred and Second-street, in the rear of the lots last named. The realty belonged to the estate of ROBERT WRIGHT, deceased, and the prices realized were as follows; For the north-west corner lots, five in all, fronting on avenue, from $3,225 to $5,500 each. For the north-east corner, four in number, also fronting on avenue, from $3,700 to $5,050 each, and for eight street lots in rear of above, from $2,600 to $2,800 apiece. For more specific details and names of purchasers, reference is made to the recapitulation below. Three lots fronting on One Hundred and Second-street, east of Tenth-avenue, and a plot of ground containing about four lots west of the avenue lots sold, belonging to the same estate, were withdrawn. Messrs. MULLER & Co., in addition, disposed of a four-story English-basement brown-stone-front house and lot known as No. 316 West Thirty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for $15,750, and also the business premises No. 26 Cedar-street, between Pearl and William, embracing a four-story brick store and lot, 25.10 by 42.8, for $18,000. WM. IRVING purchased the former property and CORNELIUS O'REILLY the latter. Five three-story brick houses and lots situate on the north side of Dean-street, Brooklyn, between Smith and Boerum streets, were also offered by the same firm, at an upset price of $5,800 each, but no advance bid being received they were withdrawn. Brooklyn realestate, when offered particularly at the Exchange, does not seem to command that attention which it should, but why this state of affairs exists is a difficult matter to explain. The fact, nevertheless, is conceded, and a turn in the tide is waited for with anxiety by owners of property in that city.

WM. KENNELLY, at public auction, disposed of a lot on the north-west corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, for $5,700; also, five lots on the west side of Fifth-avenue in the same block, at prices ranging from $3,050 to $3,750 each. Details in recapitulation. The same auctioneer also offered for sale twenty-three lots located respectively on Ninth-avenue, opposite the Convent of the Sacred Heart, and on Lawrence (One Hundred and Twenty-six-street) and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-streets. Of these, however, only seven lots were sold, as reported below, the rest being withdrawn. The property is owned by the institution named, and the sale yesterday was by order of the trustees thereof.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Esq., referee, disposed of a two-story brick dwelling and lot, the latter 20 by 68, on the north side of Beach-street, between Varick-street and St. John-alley, known as No. 17; sold to be C. B. LE BARRON for $14,100. The premises No. 74 Forsyth-street, embracing a lot 25 by 100, upon which is erected a two-story brick-front house in front, and a four-story tenement-house in rear, was also offered by Messrs. BLEECKER & CO., at an executor's sale, but not sold, although knocked down to W. B. JACKSON, for $20,000.

The only other business transacted at the Exchange was an adjournment, announced by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., of a legal sale, at which sixteen lots on Fifth-avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, were advertised to be sold. Auction adjourned until Thursday, June 1. The general drift of the day's transactions at the Exchange, yesterday, was encouraging, indicating as they did an increased and increasing interest in real estate matters.

In suburban sales the event of yesterday was the Bradford estate auction, conducted by S. DINGEE & Co. The attendance at the sale was large, a number of persons from the City availing themselves of the facilities furnished by the auctioneers, in the way of special trains, to be present on the ground. As to the results achieved, a detailed report will appear to-morrow. The sale of the Rutherfurd Park sale, A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, auctioneers, published yesterday, the names of purchasers were omitted in the summary, owing to the want of space, but among the principal buyers at the auction of Tuesday may be named the following: H. B. Claflin, F. W. Woodward, S. T. Ringgold, J. M. Fuke, G. L. Newell, Rev. A. McLean, W. H. Townsend, S. W. Hollister, Geo. W. Morgan, M. Brennan, H. G. Bell, A. Ramsdell, Thomas Green, A. L. Tuska, J. T. Cammeyer, E. Maynard, and the Stephens Brothers.

At private sale recent transactions are reported as follows: Two full lots on the south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventy-sixth-street sold for $46,000; sale effected by JOHN KAVANAGH, real estate broker, Sixth-avenue, corner of Forty-second-street. One lot, 25 by 51, west side Grand Circle, on the Broadway entrance to Central Park, 50 feet north of Fifty-ninth-street; sold by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, for $25,500. Just at present there is a lull in the demand for Fifth-avenue and east-side property, but the activity in Eighth-avenue and west-side lots is increasing. In our mention yesterday of the reported sale of the four blocks bounded by Third and Fifth avenues, One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets, owned by Mr. LORD, for $325,000, we stated that this property had been offered for $115,000. We intended to have said that it was so offered as late as October last, in order to show that the present rise is therefore the more remarkable. In addition to the sales above noted, WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having sold four lots on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Ninety-second-street, and four in the rear, fronting on street, for $150,000. Also, eight lots on Eighth-avenue, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets, and six lots in the rear, three each fronting on each street respectively, for $170,000.

Exchange Sales—Thursday, May 18, 1871.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4-story brick store and lot, No. 26 Cedar-st., s. s., between Pearl and William sts., lot 25.10½x42.8, Cornelius O'Reilly, purchaser.....$18,000
4-story English-basement brown-stone house and lot, No. 316 West 33d-st., (Boorman-place,) s. s., 212 ft. 6 in. w. of 8th-av., lot 18.3x98.9, W. Irving, purchaser.....15,750
1 lot n. w. corner of 10th-av. and 102d-st., 25x100, I. Meyer, purchaser.....5,500
3 lots w. s. 10th-av., 75 ft. n. of 102d-st., adjoining above, each same size, same purchaser, $4,000 each.....12,000
1 lot w. s. 10th-av., 100 ft. n. of 102d-st., adjoining above, 18.7x10x23.10½100.1, same purchaser.....3,225
1 lot n. e. corner of 10th-av. and 102d-st., 25x100, O. B. Potter, purchaser.....5,050
1 lot e. s. 10th-av., 25 ft. n. of 102d-st., adjoining above, same size, same purchaser.....4,000
1 lot e. s. 10th-av., 50 ft. n. of 102d-st., adjoining above, same size, D. H. Knapp, purchaser.....3,700
1 lot e. s. 10th-av., 75 ft. n. of 102d-st., adjoining above, 23x100x24.4x94, Mr. Knapp, purchaser..5,025
1 lot n. s. 102d-st., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x99.1, O. B. Potter, purchaser.....2,800
1 lot n. s. 102d-st., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., adjoining above, 25x96.2, same purchaser.....2,725
2 lots n. s. 102d-st., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., adjoining above, each 25xabout 98.4, same purchaser, $2,725 each.....5,450
2 lots n. s. 102d-st., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., adjoining above, each 25xabout 96.8, D. B. Knapp, purchaser, $2,050 each.....5,300
2 lots n. s. 102d-st., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., adjoining above, each 25xabout 96.9, same purchaser, $2,600 each.....5,200

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 lot n. e. corner of 5th-av. and 136th-st., 24.11x irr., W. H. Arnolds, purchaser.....$5,700
1 lot w. s. 5th-av., 46.11 ft. n. of 136th-st., 25x 110, same purchaser as above.....3,750
2 lots w. s. 5th-av., adjoining above, each same size, A. C. Kingsland, Jr., purchaser, $3,250 each.....6,500
2 lots w. s. 5th-av., adjoining above, each same size, B. N. White, purchaser, $3,050 each.....6,100
1 lot n. w. corner 5th-av. and 126th-st., 24.11x100, P. Ferguson, purchaser.....4,950
1 plot (2 lots) s. s. 127th-st., 191.9 ft. w. of 9th-av., extending through to Lawrence-st., 25x156.7x 28.2x143.7, same purchaser as above.....3,750
1 plot (2 lots) s. s. 127th-st., 216.9 ft. w. of 9th-av., similar to and adjoining above, size 25x143.7x 28.2x130.7, same purchaser, lots $1,750 each.....3,500
1 plot (2 lots) s. s. 127th-st., 241.9 ft. w. of 9th-av., similar to and adjoining above, size 25x130.7x 28.2x117.7, G. R. Shefland purchaser, lots $1,700 each.....3,400

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2-story brick house and lot No. 17 Beach-st., n.s., between Varick-st. and St. John-alley, lot 20x 68, C. B. Le Barron, purchaser.....$14,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST SIDE PROPERTY.—OWNERS of lots or plots located on 8th-av., Grand Boulevard, or any of the other avenues or cross streets, who desire to offer their property for sale, are courteously solicited to place the same upon our books. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway. Refer to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. and Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF THE elegant three-story and basement brown-stone house, No. 712 Lexington-av., 20x50, lot 80, with bay window, furnace, &c.

HOUSE NO. 13 CLINTON-PLACE—For sale or to rent. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., or H. C. BEACH, No. 170 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AN ELEgant residence fronting on Newark Bay, in the City of Bayonne, N. J., twenty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river, forty trains daily, situated ten minutes' walk from the station, and commanding a water view from a beautifully-terraced and shaded bank, of some thirteen miles. The grounds comprise six acres, with a front of 440 feet on the Bay, with numerous fruit trees and such beds as exist, extensive lawns well shaded with forest and evergreen trees, solidly graveled drives and flagged walks, great abundance and choice varieties of pears, apples, cherries, quinces and small fruits, &c., probably the best-fruited place in New-Jersey; a cold grapery, foreign varieties, yielding 1,500 pounds a season, and an extensive garden, asparagus-bed, &c. The dwelling is 40 feet square, modern in style, with piazzas on all sides, contains sixteen rooms, with all the improvements. Everything pertaining to the house and grounds is of the most attractive and comfortable description. Photograph can be seen by applying to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE GAS-COAL property, in close proximity to the Despard Mines, near Clarksburg, in West Virginia. It contains 1,000 acres, with a seven-foot vein underlying the whole property; surface heavily wooded, the mines opened, and all the necessary machinery on the premises for immediate operation. It binds both sides of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and possesses advantages for economical shipment superior to any coal-mine in the State. The coal is of superior quality, yielding a high test, as shown by the Manhattan and other gas companies. Good frame buildings on the premises for hands, &c. Will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for city or country property. Apply to J. G. SALVA. No. 58 Broadway, Room No. 25, or to American Gas-light *Journal*, No. 42 Pine-st., Room 18.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AT FLUSHING—FIVE MINUTES FROM depot, thirty minutes from New-York, and forty-two trains daily, most desirable first-class dwelling, with every improvement, furniture, supplies and complete outfit; four acres of ground, elegantly laid out, stables, out-houses, 350 fruit-trees, 250 shade-trees, flower and vegetable gardens; horses, carriages, &c., if desired; for sale or to let low, as owner goes abroad. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. No $50 for fees, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

DAYTON, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, Farms and Village Lots for Sale—Beautifully situated, location the healthiest in the State; five minutes' walk from depot; one and a half hours from New-York by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st.; a rare chance for investment; terms easy. Apply to J. C. VANDERVEER, real estate broker, Dayton, N. J.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New-York,
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway,
Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel.
Printed catalogues mailed free.

ANOTHER RED STEAD.—MAMMOTH Improvements at Whitestone, Long Island.—Vast track, with streets graded, sewered, guttered, curbed and macadamized. Initiative auction sale of 550 building lots, June 1, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, Lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished houses and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, A NEW cottage, completely furnished, containing eight rooms, with half an acre attached, and stable accommodation for three horses, and is delightfully situated near West End Hotel; will be sold low for cash. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., valuable building lots close by a railroad station, each 50x200. Terms accommodating, and price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

TOTTENVILLE, N. Y.—$2,800.—NEW House, barn, &c., one acre, water front. E. RHEIN, No. 124 Eldridge-st., W. T. ELLIOTT, No. 71 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FISHKILL ON HUDSON.

TO LET—A neat, comfortable cottage, handsomely

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Columbia.....Sat., May 13	Sidonian.....Wed., May 17
Anglia.....Sat., May 20	Asaynia.....Wed., May 24
Australia.....Sat., May 27	Declian.....Wed., May 31
Iowa.....Sat., June 3	Britannia.....Wed., June 7
Europa.....Sat., June 10	Alexandria..Wed., June 14
India.....Sat., June 17	Caledonia...Wed., June 21
	Sidonian.....Wed., June 28

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,

4,000 tons burden.—1,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M. ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, on Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN..Saturday, May 20
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE.....DANRE....Saturday, July 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, May 17 | Calabria, Saturday, May 20
Cuba, Wednesday, May 24 | Aleppo, Thursday, May 25
China, Wednesday, May 31 | Parthia, Saturday, May 27
Scotia, Wednesday, June 7 | Batavia, Saturday, June 3
Java, Wednesday, June 14 | Algeria, Saturday, June 10

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, May 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 27, 11 A.M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....35
To Paris.....90	To Paris.....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....May 24, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...May 31, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....June 2, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. June 7, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....June 14, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. June 17, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION. No. 62 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,

From Pier No. 47 North River

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, May 20, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, DAWSON, Tuesday, May 23, at 8½ A. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, May 27, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....May 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK.....June 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....June 8

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Tarifa, Saturday, June 3 | Siberia, Saturday, June 17
Malta, Saturday, June 10 | Tripoli, Saturday, June 24

Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

May 30, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Manzanille, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports.

Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 27.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, June 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. May 22
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 22
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEB.....July 22

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. E. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Saturday, May 27
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Saturday, June 17

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.,

Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. MCCREERY, SATURDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, May 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.

It passes through the cement, flag-stone and lumber region of Ulster County and the rich agricultural bottoms of Delaware and Greene Counties, all of which have not heretofore been reached by railroad facilities, and from which sections the formation of the country prevents the construction of a competing line.

The thirty-six miles of road operated for three months is already paying net earnings equivalent to seven per cent., gold, on its cost of construction and equipments.

The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 in currency.

Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

No. 9 Wall-st.,

NEW-YORK CITY,

Financial Agents of the R. and O. Company.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage Sinking Fund

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Land Grant, 10,240 Acres per Mile.

NET EARNINGS, IN GOLD, NEARLY FOUR TIMES THE INTEREST UPON THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.

We recommend them in every respect as a first-class investment. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency.

Drexel, Winthrop & Co.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEGOTIATION OF THE

NEW U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The Bonds bear FIVE PER CENT. interest, payable quarterly; interest and principal payable in Gold, and are free from taxation of any kind.

Payment may be made in 5-20 Bonds or Gold at par.

SAFE AND DESIRABLE BONDS, paying 10, 12 and 15 per cent. interest.

FITCH & ELLIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

TEN PER CENT. REGISTERED TOWN AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYABLE BY THE STATE TREASURER.

TEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS, WITH WIDE MARGINS.

JACOB B. SHIPHERD & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 24 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OUR "HAND-BOOK OF ILLINOIS SECURITIES" SENT FREE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
ALBANY, April 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen directors of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, at the City of Albany, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next.

The poll will be open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, May 6, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 8th day of June next. By order of the Board of Directors.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of this Company, to hold office for four years, in place of those Trustees whose terms expire on that day, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, June 5, 1871.

The polls will be open at and from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the election of four directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly be done at annual meetings, will be held at the Company's office, in Milwaukee, on SATURDAY, June 10, 1871; the polls to be open from 12, noon, to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d May, 1871, at 2 P. M., until 26th June, at 10 A. M.

JAMES M. MCKINLAY,
Transfer Agent.

ELIZABETH AND PADUCAH RAILRoad, of Kentucky, eight per cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds. In consequence of a recent negotiation of these securities, the undersigned have but a limited amount to offer at 90 and accrued interest, at which rate they recommend them to investors as a thoroughly safe security.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
No. 41 Broad-st.

WM. ALEX. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE A Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

SAFE AND DESIRABLE BONDS, paying 10, 12 and 15 per cent. interest.

FITCH & ELLIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-YORK

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.

HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 70 BROADWAY,

Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on

MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 29th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, the 3d day of June next, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon until 2 P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 13th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 14th day of June next.

R. C. ROOT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company, for the then ensuing year.—Dated May 1, 1871. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.

O. F. QUINTARD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 WALL-ST., N. Y.,

DEALERS IN

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

BUY AND SELL AT CURRENT MARKET RATES THE

FIRST MORTGAGE

EIGHT (8) PER CT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH & DENVER CITY R. R. CO.

The total issue of these bonds is $1,500,000, are a first mortgage on 112 miles of road completed and in operation, which is at the rate of $13,500 per mile. The Net Earnings of this road are largely in excess of the Interest on its Bonded Debt. Present market quotation 97 3-4@98 1-4 and interest.

Tanner & Co.,

NO. 11 WALL-ST.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW-ST., transact a general Banking business, and buy and sell on commission stocks, bonds and gold. Interest allowed on deposits, and subject to checks at sight.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Comptroller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS.....$3,818,867 65

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. Assets, $2,300,366 63. Surplus, $172,418 23.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

C. D. HENMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 17, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of three dollars per share, payable July 1 next.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. on the 10th day of June next, and reopened at 10 A. M. on the 3d day of July next. By order of the Board.

JAS. C. FARGO, Assistant Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT HERZIG and JOSEPH BECK, composing the firm of ALBERT HERZIG & CO., against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed, on the 21st day of April, 1871, by Anton Lehman, on behalf of Samuel Aub & Co., creditors.—In Bankruptcy.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 6th day of May, 1871, the subscriber will sell on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., by Bartels & Dennis, auctioneers, at the brewery of said Albert Herzig & Co., situate at Nos. 410, 412 and 414 East 24th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, all the ale being about 100 barrels, in possession of said Albert Herzig & Co., in said brewery.—Dated May 8, 1871.

GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

The above sale is adjourned until SATURDAY, May 20, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 17, 1871. GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CHINA, CORNICES, PIANOS AND ORGANS, ROSE-WOOD AND BLACK-WALNUT PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, BED-ROOM AND OTHER GOODS, SIXTY OR SEVENTY CARPETS, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 19, at the auction rooms, No. 53 East 13th-st., near Broadway, one of the largest sales of the season, embracing every kind and description of good furniture from twenty different families. Catalogues, giving full particulars, will be ready early this morning. N. B.—At about 2 o'clock, sixty or seventy carpets, many of them elegant.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 19, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:

2,727 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,834 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo *Mary E. Thayer*, of Palermo.
Immediately after within their store:
4 cases Prunelles.
190 bags Marbot Walnuts.
2 hogsheads Turkey Prunes.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY OCHSNER, JR., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Clayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 29th April, 1871.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

EDWARD VAN NESS, Attorney, No. 54 Wall-st.

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NO. 3,997.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT C. LAMSON and WESLEY STONEY, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert C. Lamson and Wesley Stoney, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1871. HORACE C. SIMMIS, Assignee.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery, made in a cause FREEMAN against MATHIESON, 1871, F. No. 32, whereby it was among other things ordered that an inquiry should be made, what is the AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION, Boston, Mass., in the United States of America, mentioned in the will of ALBERT LAMPEN FREEMAN, formerly of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, and afterward of Shanghai, in the Empire of China, merchant, but who, at the time of his death, was domiciled in England, and who are or is the trustees or trustee, treasurers or treasurer, or other the representatives or representative thereof, to which Union the said testator, in the events in his said will, mentioned, devised and bequeathed all his residuary real and personal estate in trust, to apply the annual income thereof toward the development and support of Christian Missions in China, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be such trustees or trustee, treasurers or treasurer, or other the representatives or representative of the American Baptist Missionary Union aforesaid, are by their solicitors, on or before Monday, the 17th day of July, 1871, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, at No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Monday, the 17th day of July, 1871, at 12 of the clock, at noon, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 2d day of May, 1871.

ALFRED RAWLINSON, Chief Clerk.

JOHN WATSON, No. 30 Coleman-st., London, plaintiff's solicitor. my19-law3wF.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT IN National Trust Company of New-York, payable to R. CARTER, Jr., dated Jan. 3, 1871. All persons are requested to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in place of the last.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GEORGE J. MOORE, NO. 276 BOWERY, manufactures every kind of carriage, wagon and buggy, under his own supervision; he can insure the best quality of work. Repairing promptly attended to. Prices low.

EDWARD MURPHY, CARRIAGE Emaker, No. 225 Greene-st.—All work made under personal inspection. Every facility for repairing enables me to do jobbing at reasonable rates. New and second-hand carriages constantly on hand.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BLACK MARE, seven years old; a fine driver; warranted sound and kind; also, buggy and harness; owner having no use for them, will be sold low. Apply at ODELL'S Stables, Lexington-av., corner 57th-st.

WILLIAM H. ROSE, NO. 21 EAST 13TH-st., carriage builder.—Having every convenience for jobbing, repairing done in the best and quickest manner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let; also, reception-room, very desirable as a physician's office, at No. No. 30 East 19th-st., near Broadway; reference.

FOUR HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, without board, at No. 118 Macdougal-st.; a rare chance for gentlemen to secure a pleasant home on moderate terms.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—SECOND-story room, newly furnished; large closets; suitable for a gentleman and wife or gentlemen, with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, or man and wife, with or without board; a first-class house; at No. 17 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, will shortly be vacated, and to let, at Summer rates; private table, if desired; references. No. 21 West 30th-st.

BOARD.—A FAMILY OF GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter, (no other boarders,) will let rooms to one or two gentlemen; water, gas, &c., in rooms; reference required. Call at 235 West 34th-st.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.; a room or a suite of rooms for gentlemen only.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEMAN with or without breakfast. Apply at No. 147 East 27th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS.....$3,818,867 65

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. Assets, $2,300,366 63. Surplus, $172,418 23.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Rockaway, Long Island, via South-side Railroad. This new and beautiful hotel, the most elegantly equipped in the State, will be opened May 22. This house has every modern improvement, water, gas and steam-heat throughout. Beautiful lawns and drives, overlooking the ocean. The location is unsurpassed for health and beauty; fine stabling for horses; coaches for the use of guests. A steam-yacht will be placed upon the Bay solely for the patrons of the hotel. The house is but forty minutes' ride from the City. For cards and terms apply, with reference, to N. B. SEWELL, Madison-square House, Broadway and 21st-st., New-York.

PARRY HOUSE,

HIGHLAND FALLS,

(Near West Point.)

This new and elegant establishment, on the banks of the Hudson

FISK DEFEATED.

The Erie and Susquehanna Litigation at Length Decided.

The Fisk Board of Directors Declared Not Elected.

Costs of the Action to be Defrayed by Them—Further Prosecution of the Suits to be Discontinued—The Ramsey Directors to Take Immediate Possession.

It will be remembered that a very fierce contest for the control of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company was inaugurated some eighteen months ago between MR. FISK and MR. RAMSEY; that each party claimed to have elected their Board of Directors, and that various suits were thereupon commenced. The above suit was, perhaps, the main one. It was tried in the Special Term, and judgment given against the Fisk party. An appeal was taken, and the General Term have given the following decision, Judge MULLEN giving the opinion:

The People vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company and Others.—MULLEN, P. J.—This action was brought to obtain the following relief, viz.:

1. To determine which of the two pretended Boards of Directors was duly elected by the stockholders of the said Railroad Company, if either was so elected.

2. To restrain both sets of Directors from taking possession of said road, and from exercising any of its franchises, or in any manner interfering with the property of the said Company.

3. If neither Board of Directors be declared to be duly elected, that the office be declared to be vacant and a new election ordered.

4. That 12,500 shares of the Company be declared void.

5. That the defendants, and each of them, be restrained from prosecuting further suits heretofore brought in relation to controversies concerning the affairs of the Company.

6. That the defendants be restrained from holding any election for officers.

7. That the persons appointed receivers be restrained from taking possession of said road, or any of its property, and from exercising any of the powers or duties of said office.

8. That a receiver be appointed to operate said road until the rights of the parties be judicially determined.

The relief granted by the Court, after hearing the proofs and allegations of the parties, is:

1. That the persons comprising what is called, for the sake of brevity, the Fisk Board, were not duly elected.

2. That the persons comprising what, for a like purpose, were called the Ramsey Board, was duly elected.

3. The plaintiff recovers costs against the Railroad Company.

4. That in the complaint be dismissed as to HERRICK and HARNES.

5. That the further prosecution of the suits referred to in this complaint be restrained, and the action be discontinued, without costs.

6. That the receivership be vacated and set aside.

7. That the directors duly elected, together with GROESBECK and eight others of the defendants, recover of those of the defendants who claimed to be, but were not, duly elected, the costs of the action.

8. Reference ordered to Judge SELDEN to pass on the account of the receiver, and to ascertain and report what would be a proper extra allowance, to which of the defendants it should be made, and to settle such other matters of detail as may be necessary to carry the judgment into effect.

9. That the directors adjudged to have been duly elected be let into immediate possession of the road, together with its property and effects, and that LEMOX, the receiver, transfer to them all the property, &c., in his hands.

It will be seen by this analysis of the relief demanded, and that which was granted, that the main objects of the action have been obtained, to the extent that issues are presented for our consideration, and these are:

1. Whether the people can maintain such an action, &c.; II. Whether the Court can grant the relief given by the Judge, at Special Session, in this case.

1. Can the people maintain this suit? The complaint contains at least two causes of action: One to determine the validity of the election of persons claiming to be directors of the Company, and, as auxiliary to this, to determine the validity of certain stock issued by certain persons acting as directors, and to restrain the further action of the persons ascertained not to be duly elected, and to require the transfer to those duly elected of the property of the Company. In addition to this relief, certain suits, brought by some of the defendants against others of the defendants, and sought to be dismissed and certain receivers removed. This relief does not seem to have any connection with that of determining the validity of the election of the directors, but is wholly independent of it. So far as the allegations in the complaints relate to that relief, they set out a second cause of action. By subdivision 1 of section 423 of the Code, which authorizes an action by the Attorney-General to remove from office any person usurping, intending into, or unlawfully holding any corporate office, it was competent for him to bring this action to remove from office one or both the Boards claiming to be directors of the said Company. Before the Code this relief was obtained by writ of *quo warranto*, issued out of the Supreme Court, and the issue joined in the progress of the proceedings were triable by a jury. I find no case in which the right to an office, whether the question arose between the people or an individual, or between individuals, was ever heard or decided in a Court of equity. The Code abolished the proceedings in *quo warranto*, and requires the rights to be determined in an action brought pursuant to its provisions. (Code, Sec. 4,287.) The question of usurpation, usurpation or unlawful holding, having before the Code been cognizable in a Court of law, and the nature of the remedy not being changed, it must be treated as legal, and not an equitable cause of action. The other cause of action is purely equitable; two causes of action are therefore, stated in the complaint, which, if separately stated, could not be joined in the same complaint under section 16 of the Code. This misjoinder must be taken advantage of by demurrer, (Sandvision, 5 01 section 144 of Code,) or it is waived. (Same, section 148.)

The defendants were not thus taken advantage of, and was therefore waived.

The causes of action were not separately stated in the complaint, but were all united in a single count. This did not relieve the pleading from the objection of misjoinder, but it might have put the defendant to the trouble of moving to correct it by motion instead of demurrer. If, however, he resorted to neither, the plaintiff might proceed to trial and would be entitled to judgment on establishing by evidence either or one of the causes of action. The issues as to the rights of the two Boards of Directors to their offices being triable by a jury, the issues, in the equitable cause of action, must also be thus tried, unless referred or a jury trial waived. (Davis vs. Morris, 36 N. Y., 569.) The cause was referred, as I understand the case, for trial at a special term for which no jury is summoned, and at which, consequently, no trial by jury could be had. The plaintiff's counsel opened the case with objections by the defendant's counsel on suggestion that a jury was either demanded or desired. At the date of the opening defendant's counsel demanded a jury trial. The Court refused the application on the ground it was made too late, and, therefore, waived. I see nothing in the complaint to indicate good faith, and in such manner as to fairly apprise the defendant's counsel that they had entered on the trial of the cause the demand for a jury trial came too late, and it was properly overruled. The Judge who tried this cause could decide this question of good faith much better than we can, and we must assume that he did not permit the defendant's counsel to be entrapped into a waiver of a right so important as the right of a trial by jury, in a case where it is not only a matter of right, but very appropriate. I have examined the points presented by the appellant's counsel, for the revisal of the judgment declaring void the election of the Fisk Board, and I am unable to find in the rulings of the learned Judge who tried the cause any error which calls for a reversal of the judgment. It follows that we must affirm the judgment, so far as it declares void the election of the Fisk Board, and valid that of the Ramsey Board, and also that part which dismisses the complaint as to the defendants, HERRICK and BARNES, and ordering that the Ramsey Board be let into possession of the property and franchises of the Company, and to so much of the judgment as restrains the further prosecution of the action described in the complaint, and as awards costs to the directors held to be duly elected, and to GROESBECK and eight others of the defendants to be paid by the directors composing the Fisk Board; and as to so much of the said judgment as directs a reference to ascertain and report what amount should be allowed by way of extra allowance, and to which of the parties it should be allowed, must be reversed. That part of the judgment which restrains the further prosecution of the actions in the complaint mentioned is reversed on the ground that the Attorney-General has no right to maintain an action to restrain parties from bringing or prosecuting actions in any of the Courts of this State upon any of the grounds suggested by the plaintiff's counsel in their points, or on the argument of the appeal. I had occasion while sitting in the General Term in the Fifth District to investigate the question whether the Attorney-General had power to bring an action to restrain Town Commissioners, appointed under an act authorizing the bonding of towns for railroad purposes. I came to the conclusion that he had not, and that conclusion was acquiesced in and approved by the other judges sitting in the General Term. My views will be found reported in 2 Lansing, 1, in the case of the People *vs.* MINER. I will content myself with referring to that opinion, without repeating the views therein expressed. Further discussion and reflection have only served to confirm my previous opinions. The question in the case reported is not the same as the one presented in this case. But the same reasons that led me to the conclusions in that case, that the Attorney-General could not maintain that action, are conclusive against his right to maintain the action in this case. There is no precedent that I have found or been referred to justifying his interference, nor any principle, either of law or equity, which will authorize it. There are a few considerations applicable to this case which had no application to the case of the People *vs.* MINER, (*supra*,) which it is proper to suggest. Granting an injunction against the further prosecution of the action mentioned in the complaint was not necessary in order to determine the validity of the election of either Board of Directors, or to vest in the Board duly elected the whole title to the franchises and property of the Company. It was a matter with which the Company itself had nothing whatever to do, except so far as it has made a party to the suits, and in the present case, there were several suits to which it was not a party. But if it was a party to all of them, and I know of no principle of law or rule of practice that would authorize the Attorney-General to intervene to stay or dismiss such actions. No distinct ground for such interference was mentioned by the counsel, but it was suggested that the litigation and disputes between the several claimants to the office of director, and others interested in the Company were leading to disorder and violence, and that a case of public nuisance was established, which it was the right and duty of the Attorney-General to stop. It is not denied, but that the Attorney-General may invoke the aid of a Court of Equity to abate or prevent a public nuisance. But the facts alleged in the complaint and established on the trial do not establish a public nuisance, such as the Attorney-General may invoke the aid of a Court of Equity to abate, or the Court assume to intermeddle with. The nuisances over which the Court has jurisdiction are trades, avocations or other things injurious to public health or morals, interference with the right of passage in the public streets or navigable streams, and the appropriation of the public domain to private use. This is not an accurate enumeration of what in law are known as public nuisances, but it shows the characteristics of the acts, &c., which are considered and treated as public nuisances, and the litigation in relation has more of the qualities which are essential to constitute an act or thing a public nuisance. If law litigations and controversies between the officers and stockholders tended to a breach of the peace, the sheriff, with the aid of the posse of his county, had power, and it was his duty to interfere and prevent it. Neither the Courts of law or equity are clothed with power to suppress riots and disturbances of the public peace. It would be a most dangerous precedent to allow the Attorney-General, or any other officer of the Government to intermeddle in litigations between individuals, however unseemous the parties, or however bitter the controversy. In a free Government, the people must be left at liberty to carry on even their quarrels, relieved from the interference of the Government officials, so long as the public peace is not invaded, and when it is, the law affords ample means to preserve order, without recourse to any of the peculiar instrumentalities of Courts of Equity. Interference being once permitted, it would not be confined to the prosecution of nuisances of litigation. It would not extend to civil or criminal actions by individuals, and thus, under pretense of preventing breaches of the public peace, the Attorney-General would become the regulator of all the affairs of society, to the injury of individuals and the destruction of individual rights. That part of the judgment which awards costs in favor of the Ramsey directors and others against the Fisk directors, is reversed, because the Court below had no power to award such costs. By section 441 of the Code, the plaintiff was entitled to the costs of the action against the persons who intruded into, usurped or unlawfully held the office or franchise of said Railroad Company.

This is the only statutory provision relating to the costs in such an action. The only provision of the Code which affords any color for a claim tha the Court would give costs to some of the defendants against others of them, is the first clause of section 274, which provides that a judgment may be given for or against one or more of several plaintiffs, or for or against one or more of several defendants, and it may determine the ultimate rights of the parties on each side as between themselves, and it may grant to the defendant any affirmative relief to which he may be entitled. By giving to the Court power to determine the ultimate results of the parties on each side as between themselves, it was not intended to authorize it to give costs to part of the defendants in an action against the remaining defendants, unless it became necessary in the adjustment of their rights in the subject matter of the action. The ultimate rights intended are the rights of the party in the subject matter of the litigation, as distinguished from the costs, which are the incidents merely. Could the Court in an action of replevin against the plaintiff in an execution, and the Sheriff for an illegal taking of the plaintiff's property, and in which the plaintiff recovered against both, order judgment that the plaintiff in the execution pay to the officer his costs for defending the action? These seem to me not. In petition the Court not only declares the share of the premiums to which the plaintiff is entitled, as between him and the defendants, but also the share to which each of the defendants is entitled. Relief is uniformly administered in this way in equity cases; but no such practice was recognized in the Courts of law prior to the case. Now, however, the Court may, in a proper case, administer the same relief in actions at law. Actions in the nature of *quo warranto* do not admit of such relief unless authorized by statute. The clause of section 274, which authorizes the Court to grant to the defendant any affirmative relief to which he may be entitled, does not apply to this case. The relief intended is relief against the plaintiff, and not against a co-defendant. The only reason for charging the Fisk directors with the costs of the other defendants must be that by their unlawful acts and claims the Ramsey directors and others were drawn into the litigation, and should for that cause pay the expenses which they have thus unjustly imposed upon them. Had the Court imposed the costs of the action on the Fisk directors alone, it would not only have conformed its judgment to the statute, but would have done justice to the railroad company by relieving it from a burden which it should not be called upon to bear. But I know of no precedent for compelling part of the defendants in an action to pay the costs of the other defendants, unless the Court adjusts the ultimate rights of the defendants in the subject of the action. The judgment dissolves injunctions and removes receivers. This is usually such relief as is given in equity. But injunctions may issue and receivers be appointed in legal actions, and both might be very proper in an action in the nature of *quo warranto*, and in this case the relief thus granted was indispensible to the enforcement of the judgment in favor of the Ramsey Board and eight of the defendants against the Fisk Board, and so much of the said judgment as appoints a referee to ascertain how much and to whom an extra allowance should be made, be reversed, and all proceedings of the judgment be affirmed, without costs of the appeal to either party.

We cannot leave this case without expressing our profound regret that in the proceedings prior to its commencement, so much ill feeling, not only between counsel who are parties but also between counsel, should have been excited. The magnitude of the interests involved, and the real or supposed injury likely to be done to these interests in the event of the success of those who were believed to be acting in hostility to them, afforded sufficient cause for excitement and passion. All this has passed away, and we do not doubt but that a better state of feeling exists among all connected with the affairs of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company. Notwithstanding the great excitement under which counsel have acted during this protracted litigation, it affords us great pleasure to be able to say that we have seen nothing whatever in these proceedings and the action on either side unbecoming gentlemen of the high professional standing of those engaged in this suit.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

Charges and Counter Charges in the Radcliffe Diamond Case—Interesting Testimony.

The examination in the case of H. C. JUSTICE, who is charged with complicity with RADCLIFFE in smuggling diamonds, was resumed yesterday before United States Commissioner OSBORNE. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. KINTZING defended the prisoner.

A. C. BEATTY, lately of the Secret Service, was examined by Mr. KINTZING, and testified: I accompanied Col. WHITELEY to search for the diamonds in PIKE'S Exchange Office, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane; I found no diamonds, but I understood Col. WHITELEY found some; I arrested the prisoner in RADCLIFFE'S office.

Mr. PURDY—I object to this line of examination, as entirely irrelevant to the issue involved in this case.

Mr. KINTZING—My purpose is to show that Col. WHITELEY, instead of returning the diamonds to RADCLIFFE, sold them to his subordinates, and that the prosecution is a conspiracy set on foot to ruin this man, and that Col. WHITELEY himself is the chief conspirator.

Q.—After RADCLIFFE was brought before the Commissioner by you, did Col. WHITELEY issue any order to his subordinates, and if so, what was it?

Mr. PURDY—Col. WHITELEY is not on trial here. This is entirely irrelevant and I object to it.

Mr. KINTZING—I desire to show that Col. WHITELEY issued an order forbidding any of his subordinates coming before Commissioner OSBORNE, on account of the rebuke you administered to him, and that he said he would much rather let a prisoner escape than bring him before you. I will put the question in another form. Q.—Did you bring RADCLIFFE before Commissioner OSBORNE? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you receive from the Commissioner a severe rebuke? A.—I did.

Q.—After you left the Commissioner's office, did Col. WHITELEY issued an order to you and the rest of his subordinates directing you never to take another prisoner before Commissioner OSBORNE, and informing you that you would be discharged if you did; and if you that you would be discharged if you did; and furthermore, that if you arrested a prisoner and found no order of Commissioner but OSBORNE to take him before, you must let him go, and at the same time, did not Col. WHITELEY make use of abusive language in regard to Commissioner OSBORNE?

Commissioner—The question is immaterial. I don't care what order Col. WHITELEY gave, or what he said in reference to me. He is not now on trial, and this matter cannot be admitted in evidence.

Witness—Col. WHITELEY issued that order.

A. B. NEWCOME, another officer of the Secret Service testified: I never knew of any diamonds being sold by Col. WHITELEY, but I saw some in his possession.

Q.—Did you receive anything from Col. WHITELEY in January or February last? A.—Yes, Sir, I received my salary and several orders from him during those months.

Q.—During those months did you receive any diamonds from him?

Objected to.

Commissioner—If the witness will swear that WHITELEY had any of the RADCLIFFE diamonds in his possession I will permit the question.

Witness—Col. WHITELEY had some small diamonds in his possession and I received two diamonds from him after the seizure of the RADCLIFFE diamonds. I do not know whether they were a portion of the RADCLIFFE diamonds.

Q.—Did Col. WHITELEY tell you where he got the diamonds? A.—Yes: I think he said they were pawned by RADCLIFFE; I don't know that PIKE is the pawnbroker's name.

D. O. BRADLEY testified: I am an attorney at law; I had some of the RADCLIFFE diamonds in my possession; they were taken from me by Col. WHITELEY; he took from me sixty-five-eighths carats of medium diamonds and twelve pieces of set diamonds; I advanced the money required by the Government for the settlement of the Radcliffe difficulty, but I never paid money to Col. WHITELEY; I never promised him anything for his interference in RADCLIFFE'S behalf; I received these same diamonds again from the Clerk of the Auditor of the Customhouse; I paid the District-Attorney $4,500 for the Government.

Q.—Did you have any negotiations with the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to compromising RADCLIFFE'S smuggling? A.—I saw papers in reward to it which purported to come from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q.—Did not RADCLIFFE pay the Government that money in order to get clear of punishment for smuggling? A.—He sent a petition to the Government, but I don't know who drew it up; he told me that he had signed one, and I advised him to sign it; he asked me for clemency in this case; he was a very young man, ignorant of the laws, and also because he was deceived by JUSTICE; upon this he was let off.

JOHN PIKE testified: I do business at No. 174 Broadway; Col. WHITELEY came to my store and asked to see the diamonds that had been left as collaterals by EDMOND; he paid me the money advanced on the diamonds and took them; EDMOND claimed these diamonds as his own property.

Q.—Did Col. WHITELEY ask you to enter into any conspiracy with him? Q.—He asked me to make my office the head-quarters for persons who stole bonds and such things; he told me to purchase stolen bonds and then have the parties arrested; he wanted to make me an officer for the detection of criminals, but I refused to become one.

Q.—How many lots of diamonds did you advance money on? A.—I had six carats of diamonds from EDMOND, and a few weeks afterward I got six carats from RADCLIFFE.

Q.—What was done with the first lot? A.—The first lot was sold for $22, the amount advanced on them; RADCLIFFE again came to my office and left more diamonds, six carats; Col. WHITELEY told me to keep the diamonds left by RADCLIFFE under seal, and that, if he came to redeem them, he would, if I would let him know of it, seize them in the interest of the Government.

At this point of the investigation the case was adjourned.

ANOTHER METHODIST CHURCH.

The Cornell Memorial Church—The Corner-Stone to be Laid Today—Description of the New Edifice.

The corner-stone of the Cornell Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church on Seventy-sixth-street, near Second-avenue, will be laid today at 3½ o'clock, with interesting services, under the auspices of the City Church Extension and Missionary Society. The ceremony of adjusting the stone will be performed by Mr. A. V. STOUT, and addresses will be delivered by Bishop JANES, Drs. ANDREWS and CHAPMAN, of Brooklyn, Rev. F. BROWN, the pastor of the new church, and possibly Rev. Dr. DAVID CURRY, the Chairman of the City Church Extension Building Committee. The Memorial Church will be a two-story building, constructed of brick, with ornamental caps and cornices of freestone. The ground floor has an area of 50 by 100 feet, and will be appropriated to a Sunday-school room of 50 by 60 feet, four side apartments for advanced classes, Bible classes and adult classes, with an ample entrance hall. The second story will be devoted to the chapel and audience-room, with pulpit, the interior design being very plain and neat, without embellishment or superfluous decoration. It was originally intended that the architecture of the Cornell Memorial Church should be perfectly simple, but at a late meeting of the Building Committee they decided to so far change their first design as to cause the erection of two towers on the sides of the front of the church, and to ornament the doors and windows with sculptured cornices and caps. The rest of the building will, however, remain as at first designed, purely primitive in its architecture. The church is expected to be finished by December, and will be occupied by the first of the year. Its entire cost will not be over $20,000. The Cornell Memorial Sunday-school, under the able and zealous superintendence of Mr. LONGKING, has between 400 and 500 children, with a full corps of teachers, who now occupy a miserable, rickety shanty, as Rev. Dr. CURRY expresses it, that will likely tumble down upon them if they do not soon move into more substantial quarters, and therefore the incentive to hasten the work upon the new building is much greater than it would be under other circumstances.

Municipal Affairs.

Mr. STEPHEN C. LYNES, Jr., has been appointed to the position of City Auditor, vacant by the decease of Mr. JAMES WATSON. His appointment dates from the 1st inst. Mr. LYNES has been Count Book-keeper in the Finance Department for the past thirteen years.

The bids for iron water-pipe, which were to have been opened by the Commissioner of Public Works yesterday, have been laid over for the present.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday, but transacted nothing beyond routine business.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The second day of the fifty-first New-York African Methodist Episcopal Conference began yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The financial reports from each district were concluded and the remainder of the morning was occupied by reports on church discipline. In the afternoon the annual sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. CATTO, of Newark, N. J., and an address was made by Bishop CAMPBELL.

Lord TENTERDEN, of the High Commission, accompanied by the British Consul, Mr. ARCHIBALD, after inspecting the emigrant accommodations of Castle Garden, yesterday afternoon, went to the landing-place of the same institution, and watched several hundred of the *Germania* emigrant passengers land from the barges and enter the rotunda. His Lordship expressed himself highly delighted with all he had seen.

The colored citizens of New-York will hold a public meeting in Morning Star Hall, No. 130 West Twenty-fourth-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on Friday evening, May 19, 1871, to give expression to the feelings which have arisen in the open and shown affiliation of organizations and individuals with the Democratic Party. Revs. WM. F. BUTLER, N. H. TURPIN and other eminent speakers will address the meeting.

About 6 o'clock last evening, PETER MURPHY, aged fifteen years, of No. 117 Fifth-street, and WM. DRENNAN, aged thirteen years, residing at No. 40 Mott-street, had a dispute at the corner of Bowery and Canal-street, and MURPHY stabbed DRENNAN in the shoulder with a penknife, cutting him severely. MURPHY was locked up in the Spring-street Police-station.

An exhibition of the children of the Colored Orphan Asylum, at the Institution, One Hundred and Forty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, was held on Saturday afternoon, commencing at 11 A. M. The exercises consisted of singing, declamation, &c., and gave great satisfaction to all present. An assortment of fancy articles was also exhibited for sale.

At 3½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, EMMA CLAUS, aged sixteen, a native of Germany, having been disappointed in love, shot herself with a revolver in the left breast, at No. 87 Avenue B. A surgeon was sent for, and pronounced the wound fatal. The girl was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN HILLEN, an Irish laborer, was found yesterday morning in the basement of the liquor-store at No. 80 Bond-street, suffering from a wound on the head, alleged to have been inflicted by an engineer of a tug-boat with a mallet, during a fight in the store on Tuesday evening. HILLEN was taken to the Park Hospital.

The game of the Atlantic and Burnside Base-ball Clubs, yesterday, resulted in the victory of the former, 24 to 16. The Athletic Club, of Brooklyn, defeated the Tony Pastor Club, 71 to 9. The match of the Eckford and Silver Star Clubs resulted in a score of 32 to 7 in favor of the former.

The Tenth Assembly District (Tammany) Republican Association, last night, passed resolutions congratulating "Hank" Ganson on his promotion to the Presidency of the Police Board, and commending the action of the General Committee in resisting the efforts at reorganization.

The unknown man found drowned on Wednesday in the East River, was identified yesterday as GEORGE HAMMER, of No. 37 Willett-street, who left home about three weeks ago, somewhat depressed in spirits. It is supposed he committed suicide. Coroner SCHIRMER will investigate the facts of the case.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, in the patent suit of MARGARET MYERS against JOHN FRAME and others, involving the right of a patent saw, Judge BLATCHFORD rendered a decision sustaining the plaintiff's patent, and her right to sell in the territory in which the infringement took place.

The fifty-fifth anniversary of the New-Sunday-school Missionary Union was celebrated last evening by the German Evangelical Sunday-school, at Union Hall, corner of Fourth-street and Avenue C. The school was organized but three months since, with twenty-eight members, and already numbers 268.

A large number of Germans of the Fourth Ward, held a meeting at No. 5 Frankfort-street, last evening, and action was taken toward forming a permanent organization of the German element on the District, to co-operate with the Central National organization.

SOLOMON JACOBS, now of California, but late a member of the firm of A. S. JACOBS, of this City, was brought up in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on two charges of swindling by false representations. He was held in $5,000 bail.

DANIELS, of Boston, has withdrawn his challenge to play CYRILLE DION for the championship and the diamond cue, and MELVIN FOSTER has issued a challenge to play DION for them. The match is to come off in New-York on the third Monday in June.

The Otto H. Coop Coterie, principally composed of German and Irish citizens of the Thirteenth Ward, held its first annual picnic and Summer night's festival at the Union Park, foot of Sixty-third-street, yesterday.

CHARLES DALY attempted, yesterday, to light a fire in the stove in his apartments, on the second floor of No. 128 Wooster-street, using a can of naphtha for the purpose. The naphtha exploded, burning him severely about the face and hands.

L. H. PIELTHINAN, charged with not making proper entries of the purchases and sales of tobacco, was held yesterday by United States Commissioner SHIELDS for examination in default of $1,000 bail.

JOHN OATES, yesterday, threw a carving-knife at DANIEL CONNRES, of No. 1 Roosevelt-street, and cut him on the head, for which he was locked up at the Tombs in default of bail. OATES refused to give his address.

GEORGE FREEMAN, a sailor, was yesterday held for trial by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, on the charge of stabbing MARGARET PRATT, of No. 116 Baxter-street, in the arm with a clasp-knife, on Wednesday evening.

The Commissioners of Docks yesterday adopted Gen. MCCLELLAN'S recommendation to advertise for proposals to furnish broken stone to fill in docks. Auditor WOOD reported a balance on hand of $18,959 82 April 30.

Mrs. SAMUEL PRUYN, of Albany; Miss CROSBY, of Poughkeepsie, and Mrs. PIERSON, of Chicago, missionaries to Japan, started on their journey thither (overland) yesterday.

The new yacht of S. L. MULFORD, called the *Flying Scud*, went on a trial trip yesterday. A merry water party was on board, and the performance of the craft was a success.

M. VOTABLE, Treasurer of the Comité de Secours, during the past month has received $2,797 92, making, with the previous amounts, a total of $108,878 37.

Ascension Day was observed with appropriate services in the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches yesterday.

The Hamburg-American Packet Company shortly expect another new steamer in this port named the *Vandalia*.

The striking quarrymen made no demonstrations yesterday in the Fourteenth and Twenty-first Wards.

Gens. SHERIDAN and FORSYTH are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

BROOKLYN.

In the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge BARNARD, the Permanent Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners brought action against the Board of Directors of the Central Bank to recover $22,000 which the City, on their representations, deposited in the institution named, and which it lost when the bank failed. The papers were submitted, but no decision was made.

The annual parade of the Sunday-school children of the Evangelical Churches of Williamsburg, yesterday, was witnessed by the bulk of the entire population, and many of the residences on the line of march (particularly on Bedford-avenue) were gaily decorated. About 9,000 children took part in the parade.

Yesterday the carriage of C. P. SMITH, Esq., President of the Union Ferry Company, was stopped by one of Mr. BERGH'S men, and a bit burr or needle pad was removed from the horse's mouth. There are forty-five sharp tacks on the inside of this infernally-contrived machine.

In the City Court, yesterday, ANN ROBINSON obtained a verdict for $500 against the Novelty Iron-works, for damage done to her house by an explosion which occurred in the works in January last. The end of the boiler and the body of a man were forced through her wall.

A new iron ferry-boat, named the *Fulton*, to be used by the Fulton Ferry Company, was launched yesterday morning at the Continental Works, Greenpoint. The dimensions of the vessel are: Width of beam, 58 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet, and length over all, 166 feet.

The frame dwelling-house of DANIEL FLANNLEY, situated at the corner of Kent-avenue and River-street, was damaged to the extent of $1,000 by fire, yesterday morning.

By order of the Chief of Police war is hereafter to be made upon all four-footed animals found running about on the public streets of the city.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the water near the Wall-street Ferry, yesterday morning. It awaits identification at the Morgue.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Church of the Ascension, Rev. Dr. IRVING, was opened yesterday at West Brighton at 11 A. M., in the presence of a large number of clergymen and lay people from the City and different parts of the island. The church is one of the handsomest and most substantial in the neighborhood of the City, and one of the most tastefully decorated and furnished. The rector and the architect, Mr. DUDLEY, and the builder, Mr. SMITH, of Port Richmond, especially the latter, have devoted their best energies to the good work, as indeed have the several Committees in charge. The corner-stone of the new church was laid last year by Bishop POTTER.

Capt. SAMUELS' new yacht *Dreadnaught* is at anchor off the Club grounds at Staten Island. She will take her departure this afternoon for a cruise around Block Island, and return in the beginning of the week.

Yesterday CHARLES MELLICK, who stabbed Ex-Sheriff JACOB WINANT, at Rossville, a few weeks ago, was arraigned and taken before Justice OAKLEY and held to bail in $2,000 to appear before the Grand Jury.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A desperate and well-planned attempt was made on Thursday night to set fire to the new Methodist Mission Church, situated on Ann-street, Sing Sing. The incendiary threw a bottle of kerosene, to which was attached a wick, through one of the windows of the building, and then set fire to the wick; but, fortunately, the light communicated to the wick went out, and thereby frustrated the designs of the fiend. The infernal machine was discovered the following morning, and thus revealed the plot.

The estate of the late Judge BRADFORD, consisting of an elegant mansion and ninety-one acres of land, located at Harrison, in Rye, was sold yesterday at auction by S. DINGER. There was a good attendance of purchasers, owing to the free access to the place by excursion trains employed to bring purchasers. The plots brought $91,214 50.

The exhibition of the female branch of the Catholic Protectory at Tremont, occurred yesterday. The exercises were very interesting, and consisted of a review of 1,060 lads of the male department, a May offering to the Virgin, operatic and dramatic passages, addresses and the distribution of prizes.

LONG ISLAND.

The body of a man, apparently about forty years of age, was found on the shore at Fort Hamilton, yesterday. The dress is, blue blouse, blue plaid vest, white knit under-shirt, flannel drawers, gray pantaloons, woolen socks and calf-skin boots. There was a certificate or draft, No. 352, dated March 31, in favor of OLIF ROMAIN, for $150, on the body.

The body of an unknown man, in a state of decomposition, was found in Tuckerton Bay, on Wednesday.

NEW-JERSEY.

The quarterly meeting of the Historical Society of New-Jersey, was held yesterday, in Newark. The Committee on Publications reported favorably to the publication of Judge ELMER'S work on *The Bench and Bar of New-Jersey*. Miss HORNBLOWER presented an old MSS. book containing minutes of three literary Society meetings, held in Newark in 1790. Hon. Wm. B. KINNEY, Ex-Minister to Sardinia, and founder of the Newark *Advertiser*, gave a brief sketch of Judge BURNET, the first President of the Republic of Texas, who was a native of Newark.

The State Agricultural Society of New-Jersey held the opening session of their Society, on yesterday afternoon, at the Fair Grounds of Waverley. The attendance was large, comprising the President and many leading members of the Association; also, several distinguished members of the Agricultural Press. The President declared the Association fully out of debt. Many new schemes for the advancement of agriculture were discussed, and the company separated, after having partaken of a well-served luncheon.

The Commencement exercises of the Drew Theological Seminary were held yesterday in the elegant new M. E. Church, at Madison. This edifice was the gift of DANIEL DREW, Esq. Eleven gentlemen received diplomas. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was also held. DANIEL DREW, Esq., presiding. Rev. Dr. HURST, now in Germany, was elected to succeed the late Rev. Dr. NADALL.

Last night a crowded meeting was held in St. John's Hall, Jersey City, for the purpose of organizing a society, similar to the parent Society in New-York, for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The meeting pledged itself to sustain the movement in New-Jersey, and adjourned until next week, when a committee will be formed and the Society put in working order.

JOSEPH BARRY was found, yesterday morning, on the streets of Jersey City, by an officer, in the act of severing his jugular. He had managed to hack four ugly gashes on his throat with a blunt pen-knife before discovered. He was removed to the City Hospital. Rum impelled him to the act. He will recover.

In the United States District Court, at Trenton, yesterday, GEORGE KAISER was convicted of passing counterfeit money, and remanded for sentence. WM. A. TREADWELL was next placed on trial for the alleged passing of a counterfeit $20 bill. The case is not concluded.

In the Mercer County Court at Trenton, yesterday, ROBERT F. STOCKTON, Jr., son of Senator JOHN P. STOCKTON, was arraigned on an indictment charging him with assault and battery on Col. FREEZE, editor of the Trenton *Sentinel*. He pleaded *non cult*, and was fined $25 and costs.

The jury in the case of THOMAS MAHONEY, who was found dead on the bank of the Hackensack River, with marks of violence on his person, rendered a verdict of death from a fracture of the skull, caused by some means unknown.

Mrs. ANNA MARIA GREGORY, wife of Hon. D. S. GREGORY, of Jersey City, died at her residence, on Washington-street, early yesterday morning, of pneumonia, aged sixty-six years.

There are now fifty cases of small-pox in Newark. It is said that persons afflicted with the disease have wandered from their homes in delirium, thus spreading the contagion.

The pupils of twenty-one Sunday-schools connected with various churches in Jersey City celebrated their anniversary yesterday.

The colored citizens of Trenton celebrated the Fifteenth Amendment anniversary yesterday in a creditable manner.

JOHN MUHN, a German, shot himself dead, at New-Brunswick, last night.

The coopers' strike in Jersey City terminated yesterday. The operatives are the victors.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—First Lieutenant Helenus Doat, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, is relieved from duty as Indian Agent at the Colorado River Reservation, and ordered to join his regiment. Chief-Engineer D. Z. Macomb, U. S. N., ordered to the *Severn*, as Fleet Engineer of the North Atlantic Fleet.

[Advertisement.]

THE "KNOX HAT."—The introduction of the Spring style of gentlemen's hats by KNOX was timely, and the impression it has created cannot fail to add to the widely-extended reputation of the hatter. Those who want an elegant, becoming, and seasonable hat should not fail to make their selections at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Anglia	May 20.	New-York.	Glasgow.
Main	May 20.	New-York.	Bremen.
Calabria	May 20.	New-York.	Liverpool.
Lafayette	May 20.	New-York.	Havre.
Queen	May 20.	New-York.	Liverpool.
City of Paris	May 20.	New-York.	Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Paris*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River until 1½ P. M.—For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Main*, at 12 M.—For France, via Havre and Brest, by the *Lafayette*, at — A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R.	
North, *via* New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	2:15 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. W. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:00 P. M.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 18—*In steam-ship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—Mr. Mann, Miss Mann, Mrs. Mahoney, Miss Scott, Mrs. Brenton, Miss Julia Fletcher, Eugene Benson and wife, Miss Mary Ann Hafferty, Miss Grace Hafferty, Miss Agnes Hafferty, Miss Geraldine Hafferty, Master Pat Ha